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[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

JUNE EVES AND MORNS.

BY R. M. M'CLURE.

I know 'tis the breath of a summer wind,
That comes to my lattice these soft June eves
That plays with the fringe of the silken blind,
And rustles the heliotrope's flowers and leaves.

It wafts me the song of the sunset bird;
That pours from his throat like a stream of gold;
And down from the hillside the low of herd,
When village and valley in mist are rolled.

And with it, the scent of the apple and peach,
The lilac and rose and the myriad blooms
That flush mid the grasses—the oak and beach,
And mingle together in sweet perfumes.

And up, on the wings of the morning's calm,
The dewdrops are borne on the lambient air;
And blessings on flowers and leaves as balm
Distil, like the incense that follows prayer.

The voices of children I hear afar,
When mellow the moonlight lies o'er the town,
And noises of daylight no longer jar,
Nor footfalls of busy feet up and down.

How gently the raindrops are falling now;
The parched earth is drinking them, fast as they fall;
And westward the moon dips with clouded brow
Till darkness and sleep is over us all.

Oh give me the eves of the fresh June hours!
Like angels they come when the day is done;
Oh give me her morns with dewdrops and flowers!
Sweet foretastes of heaven but newly begun.

MARVELOUS SNAKES.

Crawling About in Gangs and Frightening the Ladies.

Mistaking its Mouth for a Hollow—Testing an Antidote.

(From the Oxford (N. C.) Torchlight.)

About one mile and a-half from the railroad bridge spanning Tar river at Franklinton is the residence of Junius W. Hight, who not long since married a Miss Cash. Everything went on lovely until warm weather set in and the snakes began to show themselves about his house and yard in gangs and droves. The first time that he took fright was after killing one about ten feet long, which he hung upon the fence and dragged it under the house to keep beneath the hearthstone. He then began to watch, and a day or so thereafter he saw them crawling around lazily, from six to eight to ten in a gang. Things now began to look serious, and Hight left the next day for Kittrells to get ammunition to begin war upon them, but while he was gone a couple of ladies called on his wife, and while she was regaling them with snaky information one of the trio happened to look toward the east door, when lo! what a monster met her gaze. A scream brought the party to their feet. The monster's head appeared to be about three feet high, four feet of its body was on the floor and its tail was just clearing the corner of the house. The ladies ran as fast as they could, but the snake dashed right by the hindmost ones and took after Hight's wife, and she being very fleet, finally escaped it. Mr. Hight saw one in the path the other day twenty feet long, as large as a "man's bootleg," mouth open and looking as red inside as a ball of fire. His dog was running a rabbit at the time and approaching rapidly in the direction of the snake. He hastened to the house to get his shot gun to shoot the monster, and about the time he got there his dog quit running. He hastened back to try his artillery on the snake, but he was too late, for it was gone. He has heard nothing from his dog since, and now firmly believes that the rabbit ran in the snake's mouth, mistaking it for a hollow, and that the dog followed—consequently the snake bagged both and slid off to his quarters. They are blowing and hissing around his house all night, and one makes a noise like a gobbler, while another that stays in the woods near by keeps up a bellowing at regular intervals. Hight had been putting his chickens under pots and tubs to keep them from the snakes at night, until one morning he found that a certain pot and chicken were gone, so he straightway carried his chickens to his father-in-law's. About a week ago his wife heard such a hissing and blowing that she awoke him to get up and see what was the matter. A light showed several very large snakes writhing and squirming about on the floor. He tried his gun upon them, killing some and causing others to dash about quite hurridly, hissing and lashing with their tails. His wife bolted for the door, declaring that she would stay no longer in a snake den, but she was going to her father's house. He concluded it more prudent to follow than stay and be devoured by snakes, so he "lit out" accordingly.

TESTING AN ANTIDOTE.

[From the Nashville American.]

A curious exhibition was given in Dr. Duncan Eve's rear office yesterday morning. Dr. H. Shacklett and M. G. Collins of Centreville, appeared there with the understanding that Collins was to permit a rattlesnake to bite him and then cure himself by a concoction manufactured out of the mosses which grew on white oak and hickory nut trees. This moss had been put in three and a half pints of water, they said, and boiled down to a half pint. The physicians chose a rattlesnake in preference to a copperhead and a cottonmouth snake, by either of which Collins proposed to make the test. He was bitten on the wrist by the rattlesnake, and the wound bled. He at once applied the remedy to the wound and took it internally. His pulse had beat at 84; temperature, 99. At the end of fifteen minutes from the bite the pulse had risen to 91 and the temperature to 101½ degrees; fifteen minutes more his pulse was 93 and temperature 100; in one hour from the time of the bite the pulse beat at 90, while the temperature marked 98½. At this point of the proceedings Collins suffered with nauseated stomach, and remarked that he had tried the same experiment with a rattlesnake at Centerville last Monday; that the two experiments had been too close together, and they would not catch him making experiments without a greater lapse of time between them. The snake that bit Collins was then teased until it struck a dog, which died from the bite one hour and thirty-five minutes after. Collins claims to have got his antidote from the Blackfeet and Cherokee Indians when a youth.

JOHN SMITH, CANNIBAL.

The Massachusetts Herdsman Who Eats Reptiles and Would Like Human Flesh.

(Otis Cor. of the New York Times.)

This quiet, out-of-the-way Berkshire town has not been so stirred since the brutal murder of Mrs. Hazzard, a few years ago, as by the discovery of a live cannibal within its borders. A large number of strangers have visited the place already to see what sort of a being this might be. The *Times* correspondent searched out the strange creature's abode yesterday, in company with a Deputy Sheriff and two other gentlemen, and no small task it proved to be, for the place is several miles up the mountains, away from all other human habitations, and can be reached only by walking. A more dreary, desolate and uncomfortable spot cannot be imagined than that where John Smith, the confessed cannibal, and his wife live, in an old log but that barely furnishes shelter. The hut is in a hollow at the top of one of the highest mountains in this region, from which a fine view of the country for twenty miles around can be had. Smith lives on a small farm, owned by a cattle raiser, who gives him his rent free for acting as his herdsman. But Mrs. Smith, who is a strong, healthy French woman, really does all the work of the place, while her husband roams about at his will, fishing, hunting and worshipping his idols. The woman plows, plants and does all other kinds of out-door work, but as for housekeeping, there seems to be little of it. The couple have been married eight years, but have no children.

Smith himself was returning from the pond east of the town at the time of the visit, and his appearance was not such as to strike terror into the hearts of his visitors. He is apparently about fifty years old, with a gray, bushy beard, of medium size, and an eye which wanders about from object to object in a way to indicate that his mind dwells on no one thing long. He was quite communicative, and when his cannibalistic propensities were referred to, he laughed a coarse, brutal laugh, sufficient to convince anybody that his tastes are most degraded and vile. He said he was born near Rhinebeck, New York, but his parents died before he was old enough to know them. Early in life he ran away from home, and at 15 went to sea. He was shipwrecked on the South Sea Islands, where cannibalism was practiced, and their worship was idolatry. Tobacco was found on his person, and this rendered him unfit for the cannibal palate. How long he remained on the islands he does not know, but it was so long that he not only became accustomed to but even entered into all the savage rites and acquired an appetite for human flesh, which he acknowledges still posesses him. He denies the story that he once ate a man in New Jersey, but says he offered to work six months for Chester Merrifield, of Blandford, in exchange for one of his daughters a (buxom miss), whom he wanted to feast on, and he speaks of the proposition as a very liberal one. There is no doubt that the man has a relish for raw fish, toads and even snakes, for in the presence of his visitors he chewed up a live toad which happened to hop in his path. One of the party offered Smith a drink of whisky from a bottle, and he bit off the bottle at the neck and chewed it up, certainly a sufficient proof that he has an iron jaw.

During the war Smith was in the marine service, being attached to the frigate St. Louis, which cruised about in the Mediterranean in pursuit of the Alabama. After the war he wandered about in all parts of the world, following the sea much of the time. He has lived in Otis for four years, but no particular attention was called to his habits until lately. His religion is a mixture of idolatry, Mohammedanism and other strange rites, acquired, no doubt, during his travels. He worships a huge idol which he has built part way up the mountain and calls "Boudish." At 10 o'clock every Sunday morning he bows down before this idol, prays to it, sings and dances, the whole exercises taking about an hour. Three other gods similar to this, but smaller, Smith says, have been stolen from him by the Christians.

HIS HEART ON HIS WRONG SIDE.

The Singular Displacement in Lathrop G. Warford's Body.

(From the New York Times.)

The physicians of this city are very deeply interested in the treatment of a man whose heart has in some way been shifted from its natural place to his right side, and has been doing duty in an adequate fashion in this novel location for two years past. The patient is Lathrop G. Warford, a native of West Troy, who was forced to give up his place as cashier in French's Hotel two years ago on account of his malady. His first seizure, and the first serious illness of his life, began early in the winter of 1877. He contracted a very severe cold which baffled medical skill, and must have been pleuritic. The cold ran its course with great violence, and the physicians agreed that the patient was well advanced in the first stage of rapid consumption. Late in the spring of 1877 Warford had become emaciated to a skeleton, and so weak that he was sent home to die.

In West Troy he put himself under the care of a physician, who was at a loss to account for the absence of some of the most characteristic symptoms of consumption, and made a thorough sounding of the chest of his patient. He soon found that the left lung was so withered that it peformed no function whatever, but singular to say, he could find no disease therein, to account for its atrophied state. He was dumfounded when, extending his auscultation to the right side he found the heart of his patient there beating quite regularly and with all the strength that was to be expected in a person weak as he was. Warford himself was ignorant of the change in the location of his lifepump. He was of such robust constitution that his attention had not been called to it by any morbid symptom, but when he last felt for it he found it in its right place. This was proof enough that the displacement had been forcible, and not congenital, so the doctor set about finding out the cause. Dropsy of the thorax sometimes produces displacement of that organ, but no recorded case told of any such radical change of location. Many of the most characteristic symptoms of dropsy were wanting, but physicians in consultation finally agreed that Warford's disease was dropsy, and located the spot where the dropsical effusion was poured into the thoracic cavity. But Warford was so far gone that they did not think he could bear the knife. Unexpectedly he rallied, and one day they fortified him with brandy and began to operate. The primary incision, about eight inches from the spine, between the fifth and sixth ribs of the left side, fortunately struck the very centre of the diseased portion. Through a rubber tube, in five minutes, nearly a gallon of purulent serous matter was drawn off. For a month after this Warford improved, but then he began to sink again. Six weeks after the first tapping the operation was repeated and seven pints of matter were removed. Then his improvement was so rapid that for the first time his physicians began to think of permanently curing him. He has now been tapped six times, and thirty-nine pints of the dropsical matter have been drawn off.

A REMINISCENCE

Of the Juggling of the Electoral Commission Recalled.

[N. Y. Sun.]

When the Electoral bill was before the Senate in January, 1877, Mr. Morton, then one of the leaders of the Republican party, spoke as follows in debate:

"There is in this bill *a direction that this Commission shall find out who have been duly appointed electors*, and for that purpose they are authorized to take into consideration reports, petitions, depositions, and other papers. We know the vital part of this bill is *this very question of going behind the returns*. The Senator from Ohio (Mr Thurman) avows that he believes they can go behind to a certain extent and he undoubtedly believes that this bill will permit them to go behind. Nay, more, *I fear that this bill requires them to go behind*. It *requires* them to find a fact independent of State certification, and that fact is who have been elected as electors.

"Six months ago, perhaps, you could hardly have found a lawyer in this whole country who would say that Congress or any body had a right to go behind the returns from a State in a matter of this kind; and now, in fact, we find a great party that stands upon that doctrine; and here is an equivocating, a shuffling bill, a jugle of words, a tangle of phraseology, under which the Democratic party expect to be able to go behind the returns from a State, and they would not vote for this bill unless they expected to be able to do it. As the Senator from California has said *somebody is to be cheated*. They do not expect to be cheated."

Somebody was cheated, and the cheating was done by the aid of Mr. Morton's vote on the eight by seven Commission, a few weeks after he had solemnly declared in the Senate that the bill then pending, and, which soon after became a law, required the Commissioners, "to find a fact independent of State certification." Nevertheless, he and other members of the Commission in both flouses who had opposed the bill because, as they alleged, it contained and conferred that power, were conspicuous in denying by their votes what their lips had publicly proclaimed.

Everybody knew that the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida and South Carolina had been stolen, after having first been offered for sale in Washington, Baltimore, and New York by accredited agents of the Returning Boards, and, at the close, by members of those Boards in person on the spot. Wells proposed to sell the return of Louisiana for two hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks after his confederates had failed to find a purchaser at a higher price. Therefore, if the fraud was investigated, the Commission could not do otherwise than give Mr. Tilden the stolen votes and affirm a judgment which the people and the Electoral Colleges had recorded.

But this partisan Commission decided that a certificate notoriously frandulent was good, even when the names of electors were forged to it, as in the case of Louisiana, inasmuch as they would not accept the tender of proof to that effect. And they went much further in giving the vote of Florida to Hayes, with the judgment of the Supreme Court of that State before them, declaring it had been fairly cast for Tilden, and was falsified by the Returning Board. Three Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, accustomed to defer to the decisions of the highest State tribunals on local questions, voted to disregard this judicial act, and to recognize a proven and established fraud.

In this manner, and by barefaced iniquity, the Commission declared Hayes President. The people were deliberately cheated out of the fruits of the victory which they had gained on the 7th of November. The Government passed into the hands of successful conspirators, who, by fraud, forgery, and force, had achieved success. The offices and the patronage were openly given as rewards to the managers and instruments of the conspiracy, from John Sherman to Agnes Jenks.

And this is not all. The Executive, who is thus administering the Government, in the face of the record by the House of Representatives that Mr. Tilden was legally and fairly elected, now sets up to defy the will of Congress and uses the veto to defeat the repeal of obnoxious laws passed in time of war and for exceptional reasons. He audaciously announces that the army shall control elections: that an unlimited supply of supervisors and deputy marshals shall be maintained at the public expense as partisans; and that the juries of Federal courts shall be organized to convict or acquit, according to the prejudices or partialities of Judges like Bond, Settle, and Billings. Such is the result of Hayesism in little more than two years experience. And if a curb is not put in his mouth, the country will yet see developments quite as atrocious as anything that happened under Grant.

JAMES C. FLOOD draws $62,500 from the National Treasury four times a year, that sum being the quarterly interest on $5,000,000 invested in five per cents. It is said, moreover, that he recently has put another five millions in four per cents.

JE SUIS AMERICAIN.

(When it shall be heard as the proudest exclamation of man "I am an American citizen." *Daniel Webster.*")

He got to Paris late at night,
So tired he couldn't stand,
He'd three valises by his side,
A guide book in his hand.
He singled out a backman from
The crowd. Said he, "My man,
Just drive me to the best hotel—
Je suis Americain."

The Jehu drove him to the Grand
By course circuitous,
And charged a price which was—well, by
No means gratuitous.
The stranger paid, then registered,
And to the clerk began:
"I want the best room in the house—
Je suis Americain."

They showed him up to twenty-blank,
Upon the parlor floor—
Two candles on the mantelpiece,
A gilt plate on the door:
But ere he slept he mused, and thus
His lucubrations ran:
"To-morrow I'll make this Paris howl,
Je suis Americain."

And make it "howl" he did indeed,
From Concorde to Bastile,
From Madeleine to Luxembourg,
He raced, and at Mabile
Wound up the day. But when one fair
Smiled from behind her fan
Seductively, 'No, no,'' said he,
Je suis Americain."

Next day he to the summit of
The Arc of Triomphe hied.
"Vell, vat you zink of zis?" inquired
A Frenchman at his side.
"This?" This is nothing," answered he—
"Deny it if you can:
You ought to see our Brooklyn Bridge—
Je suis Americain."

Into a gilded restaurant
He chanced to drop one day,
The waiters' jargon fairly drove
His appetite away.
"Confound the dishes, cooked," said he,
"On the American plan!
I want a plate of pork and beans—
Je suis Americain."

Where'er he went, whate'er he did,
'Twas always just the same:
He couldn't it, appeared, forget
The country whence he came.
And when once more at home, his eyes
Familiar scenes did scan,
He doffed his hat and cried, "Thank God.
Je suis Americain."
—*Cincinnati Gazette.* GEORGE R. CATLIN.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE salary of the Bishop of London is $50,000 a year.

MR. HENRY BESSEMER has been knighted by Queen Victoria.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has a new play entitled "For Sybil's Sake."

THE London *Truth* calls English beer "heady, stupefying and muddy stuff."

MINISTER CHRISTIANCY'S wife has left Washington to join her husband in Peru.

LIEUT. FITCH, who married General Sherman's daughter, Minnie, is a successful St. Louis merchant.

MAJOR FRANK BRISTOW, a brother of General B. H. Bristow and editor of the Elkton (Ky.) *Register*, has nominated "Bayard and Stevenson for 1880."

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS A. HENDRICKS is in St. Louis, on his way to the Hot Springs. He says he is tired of work and politics and wants to be let alone.

MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER is writing a life of Peter the Great of Russia, which will take a very different view of that potentate's work from any hitherto presented.

BISHOP HARRIS, the successor of ex-Bishop McCoskry in the diocese of Michigan, will be given a salary of $4,000 a year, with the Episcopal residence worth $1,000 a year more.

NEXT Thursday the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Masons is going out to Valley Forge to lay a corner-stone "in the building once occupied by Brother George Washington as his headquarters."

PRETTY compliment paid to Mme. Grevy by a farmer, a member of a deputation from Montsous Voudray—"Madame, your rank is higher than it was, but our love for you could not be greater than it was."

A NUMBER of the friends of Mr. Frank McLaughlin, business manager of the Philadelphia *Times*, gave him a farewell dinner prior to his departure this week for a tour in Europe, at the Union League.

MRS. ALICE OATES has dropped the mask and appears upon a Cincinnati hotel register as Mrs. Samuel P. Watkins. She says that Robert Miles will be her manager next year and that all hands have made up.

A CONCEITED student in Brown University once told Dr. Francis Wayland, the President, that he thought it would be easy to make proverbs like those of Solomon. The reply of Dr. Wayland was simply, "Make a few."

AT the late judicial election in Illinois, all the judges of the Supreme Court, consisting of five Democrats and two Republicans, were re-elected. Of the State circuit judges twenty-six are Republicans and eighteen are Democrats.

BISHOP COLENSO asked permission to visit Isandula with a party of workmen and bury the dead, saying that he could obtain Cetewayo's consent without compromising the English in any way. His proposition seems to have been declined.

MR. CHARLES READE'S version of *L'Assommoir*, under the title of *Drink*, has been produced in London at the Princess' Theatre. It was rudely handled by the critics, and there seems to be room for doubt whether it will attract the public.

THIS is a bill which was extensively placarded in the English provinces by a religious body: "Professor Drake's cheap trips to Heaven will start from Salvation Hall, North street, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Sunday, May 25, 1879. Tickets free. No luggage allowed.

LONDON newspapers speak enthusiastically of the costumes of some of the lady members of the company of the Comedie Francaise. In "Le Misanthrope" Mlle. Croizette wore a satin skirt embroidered in pearls and embossed in gold and silver, which is valued at $2,000.

THE New York *Herald*, referring to the fact that a witness in the Spofford-Kellogg case testified that the moral atmosphere of Washington had purified his ideas since he had come from Louisiana, says an unkinder insinuation against the Pelican State has never been heard of.

THE London *World* remarks that the whole Government of England is "degenerating into a farce; it is a misnomer, for it is a Government which does not govern The English Cabinet is the laughing-stock of Europe. We have pushed a policy of shilly-shally to a point at which it is not only ridiculous, but irritating."

THE Chinese Ambassador, Li-Fang-pao, at Berlin, says that from the Chinese inscription on one of the vases found by Dr. Scnlieman on Trojan soil it is proved that there was traffic between China and European boundaries about twelve hundred years before Christ. The gauze linen found by Dr. Schliemann in the vase was made in China.

A LIVELY row was lately produced in what is curiously called a "Salvation Factory," at Leamington, England, when a citizen attempted to take home his daughter, because he objected to her being put through such a mill at late hours of the evening. He was set upon and violently assaulted by the assembled salvation manufacturers.

GENERAL HUSTED was at one of the Thousand Isles the other day, visiting Speaker Alvord. "James," said the veteran parliamentarian, as they sat quietly fishing, "it wouldn't do to move the previous question up here." Why not here as well as elsewhere?" inquired James. "Because," explained the veteran, "if the motion should prevail, it would cut off all de bait."

MR. WILLIAM E. DEAN, the oldest printer in New York, and probably in the United States—died in New York, on Monday. He was born November 24, 1788, and consequently was nearly ninety-one years of age at the time of his death. As early as 1811 he joined the Typographical Society; Thurlow Weed and he were the oldest members of the society, Mr. Dean being the senior.

THE Marquis de Galliffet has become a fierce Republican, and a Paris paper says that when Cardinal Pie was to be received at Tours, and all the honors prescribed by the State were claimed, the Marquis, who was in command of the garrison, said:—"By all means you shall have the guards and the military bands, only they must play the national anthem, "La Marseillaise!'"

THE Paraguayan Dictator, General Julian Godoy, who according to current news has deposed the President of Paraguay and seized upon the Government, is a man of nearly pure Indian blood, is about fifty years of age, and was one of the favorite staff officers of Lopez. He was nearly of the same age with Lopez, and resembled him in appearance, being short and very corpulent;

EDITOR GRAHAM, of the Shelby (Ala.) *Sentinel*, has been arrested for libel because he charged Judge W. L. Whitlock with drunkenness on the bench during the session of the Shelby Circuit Court. Graham defends himself by printing cards from the sheriff, grand jury, petit jury, attorneys and two hundred citizens, all of whom declare the Judge was so drunk that he didn't know B from bull's foot.

ONCE while Randolph of Roanoke, was debating a question in the Senate he said it was a shame that the "noble bull-dogs of the administration should waste their time in worrying the rats of the opposition." He was called to order, but the President ruled in his favor. Thus encouraged, he pointed his long finger at the members of the opposition and fairly screamed: Rats, did I say? Mice! Mice!"

A YOUNG girl of seventeen, giving her name as Rose Ellan, was picked up in New York on Thursday night, who told a sad story of desertion by a young man with whom she had eloped from Lee, Massachusetts. The young brute, who had promised to marry her, after remaining with her in New York several days, absconded, leaving his victim penniless and heartbroken. She has returned to her parents.

WILLIAM FRANCIS WHITE, the Workingmen's candidate for Governor of California, is a native of Limerick county, Ireland, but was brought to this country when but eighteen months old. His youth was passed in Pennsylvania and New York. He went to California in 1849, was a shopkeeper in San Francisco three years, and then removed to Santa Cruz, where he has since been a farmer. He is fifty-six years old, a Democrat, and was elected to the Constitutional Convention on the Workingmen's ticket.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* has returns from various counties in California, which indicate that the farmers of that favored region will be blessed with a bountiful harvest. A much larger acreage was sown to wheat this year than for several seasons past, and the yield of this staple will be proportionately great. Corn is looking remarkably well, and the vineyards are in healthy condition, and give promise of an abundant vintage. Altogether, the promise of the fields is that a year of plenty and prosperity is in store for the Golden State.

PROFESSOR J. L. M. CURRY of Richmond, Va., will deliver the literary address before Lewisburg University on the 23th instant. Dr. Curry was a member of Congress from Alabama before the war, and afterward a member of the Confederate Congress, but was beaten, in the fall of 1862, for re-election to the latter. In both capacities he showed rare powers of debate. After his retirement from Congress he abandoned politics, and studied for the ministry of the Baptist Church, and for many years has filled one of the most important pulpits in the South.

CORBETT, the man who recently tried to assassinate several Catholic priests in New Orleans, and who is now in prison, is a brother of the Duke of Edinburgh's assailant. On the 12th of March, 1868, while the people of a town in New South Wales Australia, were honoring the Duke of Edinburgh with a reception, Michael O'Farrel shot the Duke in the left side. O'Farrel was hung within forty-eight hours. Michael had a brother and sister, who came to this country after the Australian row. The sister is now the superioress of a convent in New Orleans. The brother changed his name at the sister's request.

THE STAIN OF KENTUCKY.

Bishop Smith Recalls His Fight Against the Fashion of Manslaughter.

The Women of the State Responsible For It.

The *World* reporter interviewed Bishop Smith of Kentucky, the other day on the fashion of manslaughter in that State. The venerable Bishop said "it is a fact the State has a fearful history of unpunished murder. Every portion of her soil and every year of her history has been tarnished by these acts of mistaken chivalry but real brutality." The Bishop then related an effort of his to make headway against it. He said: "It exists today as it did forty or more years ago, and there really seems little hope of making headway against it. I attempted it once and the attempt brought me in contact with James Guthrie, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce, and one of the finest of Kentucky statesmen. Our meeting came about in this way: As Bishop of Kentucky in the course of six or seven years I had become somewhat acquainted with the greater number of the populous counties, and having during the ten or twelve previous years been familiar with like portions of Massachusetts and Vermont I was painfully impressed—indeed I was absolutely shocked—by the great number of fatal tavern and street broils, resulting chiefly from each party being armed with concealed weapons, and still more shocked that so few of the survivors met with condign punishment—for I had heard that for twenty years there had been but one man hung in Connecticut, and he the only one who had deserved it according to law. The number of unpunished homicides in Kentucky was dreadful. I wondered if anything could be done to lessen it. The first step evidently was to ascertain with a reasonable degree of certainty how great it was. Poor as I was—every letter costing then, in 1835, twenty-five cents postage—I addressed a written letter to each County Clerk of the then ninety-one counties, asking him to inform me of the number of homicides in his county for each of the three preceding years. I received replies from only thirty-three counties. Making these the basis of a general estimate, it appeared that each year there had been one hundred unpunished homicides in the State. Armed with these documents and with a very strong feeling on the matter, I sat down and wrote an earnest article, with which I proceeded to Frankfort, had it printed and copies distributed to the members of both houses of the Legislature. A few days afterward I applied to Senator Guthrie, who was then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, for permission to appear before them on this question, which was cheerfully granted, and the day and hour were appointed. I was listened to very attentively for half an hour, when the Chairman, turning to me very courteously, remarked, 'Why, Bishop, you have made out a much worse case than we expected, bad as we well knew it to be. You appear before us, of course, to ask for further legislation on this painful subject; permit me to ask what you think of the Criminal Code of this commonwealth?'

"'A very excellent code indeed, only a little too severe perhaps in certain cases; better a milder code if only faithfully and impartially administered. Take for example a recent act of the Legislature of the State of Georgia on the subject immediately before us. As the Legislature considered it hopeless to attempt to pass a law against going armed they made it a penitentiary offense in the case of a survivor of a broil if it was found that he was armed beforehand for the feud or broil, and it is said that it proved quite a check to what was before only too common.'

"'But,' persisted the Chairman, 'if the fault is not in the code where does it lie?'

"'Oh! I replied, 'no jury can anywhere be found who will bring in a verdict of guilty of anything worse than "done in a state of delirium" or in "self defense," or in effect justifiable homicide!'

"'But,' continued the Chairman, 'one would think that public sentiment would compel juries once in a while to do right.'

"'Yes, when a negro out of revenge kills a white man or a man of the lowest class out of mere cussedness kills his wife; rarely in any other case.'

"'What, then, is to be done?' persisted the chairman. 'Who has the moulding, forming and correcting of public opinion? Who but parents, teachers, editors and above all the clergy? You come here asking for legislation. In my turn I appeal to the conductors of the press and to the clergy of every religious denomination to dwell on the value of a single life, the enormity of the crime of murder and the duty of grand juries, of all juries in criminal cases and of all judges and administrators of the law to do their duty without fear or favor.'

"I felt the ground surely but utterly slipping away from under me, and not an inch left for me to stand upon. Rising abruptly, making a profound bow, I retired, exclaiming, 'Gentlemen, good morning; I have not another word to say!'

"'And thus it remains to this day, and thus it will continue while mothers and wives, and daughters and sisters, and other high spirited ladies continue to use such vehement expressions as these: 'If any man, dear to me, did not *resent* an insult, I would never speak to him again as long as I lived! never!'

"No doubt it is right and manly to *resent* an insult; but that is a very different thing from swearing to *revenge* it. This is well understood in all deliberative assemblies, in every civilized and Christian country. *Resent* an insult! Yes, in every legitimate and lawful way, *without personal violence*. But to *revenge* an insult or an injury, is often mean and cowardly; but a *bloody revenge* is simply *brutal and savage*."

OFF FOR EUROPE.

The Humanity and Eatables We Send Abroad.

(New York Express, Saturday.)

Six steamers sailed for Europe to-day, the Queen of the National Line, the City of Chester of the Inman Line, the Mosel of the North German Lloyd, the Elysia and Devonia of the Anchor Line, and the Belgenland of the Red Star Line. Mme. Marie Roze and her husband, Henry Mapleson, sailed on the City of Chester. A large number of friends were on the steamer and the dock to bid the singer God speed, and many floral offerings were sent to the lady's state rooms. Among the other passengers sailed were the following: Professor John R. Sampson, Rev. Father Gabriel, Countess de Bremont, Professor Arther Delacourt, Rev. R. H. Steele, Professor F. H. Fritz, Colonel E. P. Jackson, U. S. A., Professor Rauland, John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, Captain Porter and wife, Rev. J. G. Purcell, Professor G. E. Marrow and J. Rowers, German Consul at Savannah. The City of Chester took out $350,000 in gold coin. The Mosel's cargo consisted of 16,000 bushels rye, 1,100 tierces lard and 200 buckets of the same, 33 tierces grease, 160 barrels beef, 100 barrels flour, 250 boxes canned meat, 50 barrels starch and 3,000 boxes of the same, 3,000 packages butter, 60 barrels tallow, 24 hogsheads asphaltum, 62 bags coffee, 20 bales leather, 3 hogsheads tobacco and 100 tons of measurement goods.

The cargo of the Elsia comprised 50 crates and 351 boxes bacon, 1,500 boxes cheese, 80 packages provisions, 20 tierces beef, 400 tubs butter, 5 cases and 100 tubs of the same, 30 boxes and 7 tierces hams, 3,353 sacks flour, 5 crates hams, 150 boxes cheese, 31 barrels lard, 1,085 sacks flour, 45 crates hams, 1,981 sacks flour, 5 barrels provisions, 2,387 sacks flour, 80 boxes bacon, 175 bags of flour, 25 tierces hams, 100 boxes cheese and canned goods.

The cargo of the City of Chester consisted of 28,966 bushels of corn, 294 bales cotton, 16,513 boxes cheese, 1,572 boxes bacon, 172 tierces beef, 161 tierces pork, 7 barrels of the same, 227 barrels fish roes, 61 racks lard, 562 packages of butter, 275 sacks flour, 14 logs, 152 pieces timber, 2,010 cases canned goods, 131 casks wine, 20 barrels hams, 120 bales furs, 470 packages and 150 tons fresh beef.

The cargo of the Devonia is made up of 16,350 bushels of wheat, 2,900 bushels of corn, 1,000 barrels flour, 700 boxes bacon, 5,000 boxes cheese, 2,500 packages of butter, and 150 barrels beef.

The cargo of the Queen comprised 65,000 bushels grain, 1,175 boxes bacon, 20 tierces provisions, 40 barrels marrow, 12 hogsheads tobacco, 75 bales hops, 9 bales domestics, 100 cases canned goods, 100 packages starch, 25 tierces lard, 200 packages sundries, 25 head cattle, and 150 tons fresh beef.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Doubtful Economy—Juries and the Judgeship.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

KITTANNING, June 18.—The publication of Judge Neale's charge to the Grand Jury in this week's *Republican* gives rise to considerable comment and criticism. Its purpose appears to be in some measure to justify his judicial career so far and foreshadow what may be expected hereafter. If it is published and is to be circulated as a political document, it is but fair to give it the fullest consideration.

It seems that but thirty-six jurors were drawn for the session of the Criminal Court and that the drawing of the jurors was supervised and controlled by Judge Neale himself. As the law is imperative that no Court of Oyer and Terminer can be holden without forty-eight jurors, the Judge finds it necessary to explain in his charge the motive which actuated him in summoning only thirty-six, namely, that of saving expense to the county. It might have been more candid to have acknowledged the mistake which would be common to any man wanting experience in judicial matters.

It is well to look at facts and test the Judge's apology by them. What are they? The act of Assembly declares that the number of jurors for the Court of Oyer and Terminer "shall not be less than forty-eight." Purdon's Digest, page 834. Hence no Court of Oyer and Terminer can be held with thirty-six jurors in attendance. The act of Assembly also provides that a court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery shall be held four times annually in every county at the several times appointed for holding the courts of Quarter Sessions. Purdon's Digest, page 1200.

The several terms appointed for holding Quarter Sessions Courts are the first Mondays of June, September, December and March. It follows, therefore, as a legislative command that four courts of Oyer and Terminer *shall* be held and the fixed times are plainly stated the first Mondays of March, June, September and December. What right therefore has a Judge to set aside the law by which he is bound as much as the humblest citizen and what are the probabilities of a judicial life inaugurated by a disregard of the law and a violation of the sacred rights of prisoners to a speedy trial secured them by the constitution and the laws?

But let us examine the matter in the light of expenses (which should not, as against duty, enter into the question.) At the session of the court at June, a number of prisoners were in jail some of whose cases were prosecuted before the drawing of the jury. They could not be tried by reason of this defect in drawing the jury, and those unfortunate enough to be poor and unable to get bail must lie in their cells until September Court at the expense of Armstrong county, and their families in the meantime starving or supported by the poor boards at public expense. Hence, to speak not of the great wrong done to the persons and their families, how stands the matter on the ground of economy?

Judge Neale also announces his determination to stop the practice of allowing jurors extra pay, and no matter at what hour of the day they are discharged, their pay must end on that day. This may be all right, but the bold statements implied in the Judge's charge, condemnatory of the universal practice of Judges Young, White, Knox, Barnes, Buffington, Logan and Boggs, is, to say the least of it, not remarkable for its modesty. Surely the Judge's predecessors have not all lived in the violation of law.

No one will question the propriety of saving the county money by all practical and proper measures. The Court cannot afford, however, to disregard plain provisions of law in order to do this. The Court may have the power to withhold from jurors and witnesses proper compensation for the time they actually spend in attending Court, but it is very doubtful if economy of that kind is really required.

VOTER.

The Basis of a Novel.

Mrs. Sigmund von Loew, of Vienna, Austria, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, by firing two bullets into her brain. She came to this country with her husband in the spring, purely for pleasure. Loew, the husband, is a man of large wealth. At the St. Nicholas they appeared more like lovers than married people several years beyond the honeymoon. On the 7th of May the couple left Cincinnati for New York, from which city Loew disappeared. Mrs. Loew's suspense as to his absence was relieved at last by a cablegram from London, directing her to return to Cincinnati, and saying that her husband would meet her there. He didn't put in an appearance. Cincinnati doesn't understand the tragedy at all.

THAT THE PHONOGRAPH can "bottle up" the voice and pass it down to future ages is indeed a wonder, but is not the restoration of a lost voice more wonderful? And yet Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery speedily restores a lost voice, cures hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, and consumption. Many ministers who had abandoned the pulpit, by reason of sore throat and general debility, have, by the use of the discovery, been restored to perfect health and strength. Sold by druggists.

ENGLAND has succeeded in beating Parole by loading him down, and she might perhaps, beat Hanlan if she forced him to row with Senator David Davis in the shell as coxswain.

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A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

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IS IT A BACK DOWN?

We don't see the back down in the results which it seems likely the Democrats will secure as the outcome of the action of Congress and the Executive on the appropriation bills. The power to use troops at the polls, "to preserve the peace," which covers tremendous possibilities, is withdrawn from the President. That is a great gain, because the existence of such a power in the laws, is a standing invitation to partisan oppression. In the first draft of the appropriation bill vetoed by Mr. HAYES, this power was repealed, and its exercise prohibited by a permanent law, which, once adopted, would be likely to stand on the statute books for centuries just as England has had such a law for a hundred and fifty years. The legislation carried through, and which it is expected Mr. HAYES will approve, is not of this permanent character, but it can be repeated every year, and we think before two years rolls around, the Congress and Executive will agree on a settled policy on this subject. Once the Executive power passes to the hands of the Democrats, and a Democratic President or Secretary of War controls the army, the Republicans will be apt to appreciate the wisdom and importance of the laws Mr. HAYES vetoed.

So too in regard to the resolution *not* to make appropriations for deputy marshal and supervisors. If there is no money set apart for these partisan officials, and the President is prohibited from contracting any debt to pay them, we presume Marshal KERNS in Philadelphia and DAVENPORT in New York, will have great difficulty in organizing their bummer crowds to intimidate Democrats and act as window men for Republican politicians. The great object in view was to prevent the diversion of large sums of money—$226,000 last year—from the national treasury, in the employment of thousands of deputy marshals, to do the most reckless partisan work. We judge the Democrats in Congress will succeed in doing this by passing an itemized Appropriation bill for the Department of Justice, instead of one in bulk, giving the Attorney General power to divert money to deputy marshals which should go to the Courts. Judge MCKENNAN was quite correct in his view of this diversion of money, only he didn't get his facts exactly right. He censured Congress when he should have censured the administration.

The repeal of the test oath for jurors, and provisions for an equitable and impartial method of selecting jurors in the Federal courts, is the third piece of remedial legislation the Democrats in Congress proposed when the special session convened. They have succeeded in passing a bill of this kind, and we presume it will be signed, as Mr. HAYES has not antagonized the principle of this law in any of his vetoes.

The fact is we have achieved practically all that we set out to do. There has been a change in the method, but that is of no great importance. We would have preferred had the army and the Federal election laws been changed by direct legislation, boldly and manfully meeting the grievances to be redressed. But this was not possible with a President in power who was himself the outcome and product of Fraud. Still the substantial fruits of victory are with the Democrats. Free elections and impartial juries, undisturbed by test oaths, soldiers at the polls or partisan marshals, promise to be the garnered fruits of the extra session.

DUPING JOHN BULL.

In several English newspapers there may be found just now the advertisement of the "Anglo-American Cattle Company," proposing an organization with a capital of $350,000, to carry on the business of breeding and fatening cattle on the western plains. The prospectus says that the purpose is "to feed the cattle on land belonging to the United States Government, who allow and encourage it to be occupied in this manner rent free." It proceeds to name the neighborhood of Niobrara River, in Wyoming and Nebraska, which, it says, is within easy access of the Union Pacific Railroad, as a suitable place. Finally it promises to pay ten per centum dividends from the beginning; to return twenty per centum of the original capital at the end of four years; thirty per centum at the end of the fifth year; the remaining fifty per centum at the end of the sixth year; and then to wind up the speculation in such a way that a bonus of $400 on each $100 share may be expected.

This has all the appearance of an extraordinary swindle for the purpose of plucking JOHN BULL, something in the same way the operators of the Emma Mine cut the eye-teeth of English capitalists, through the good offices of Minister SCHENCK. The district hit upon in the prospectus—that "of the Niobrara river in Wyoming and Nebraska"—averages on its east and west stretch a distance from the Union Pacific Railroad of one hundred miles. Dr. HAYDEN, in his report of the Geological Survey of Wyoming and other territories, gives this sketch of the Niobrara river country, which he says "is to a large extent uninhabitable," and then he goes on as follows:

It has always gone by the name of the 'Bad Lands,' signifying a very difficult country to travel through; not only from the ruggedness of the surface, but also from the absence of any good water and the supply of wood and game. In the summer the sun pours its rays on the bare white walls which are reflected on the weary traveler with double intensity, not only oppressing him with the heat, but so dazzling his eyes that he is not unfrequently affected with temporary blindness. I have spent many days exploring this region when the thermometer was 112° in the shade and there was no water for drinking purposes within fifteen miles. It is only to the geologist that this place can have any permanent attractions.

The sand hills, Professor HAYDEN further says, cover an area of about 20,000 square miles of this delicious grazing country, and "are composed of loose moving sand, which is blown into round conical hills with considerable regularity." Water is abundant but it is alkaline, and the "storms of wind that sweep over these vast plains fill the air with a storm of sand so as to impede the traveler's progress." This is a charming region to invite the English emigrants. In fact it appears to have advantages over that delightful "Eden" pictured in one of DICKEN's novels.

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* lets this communication in its well ordered financial column, which illustrates in a remarkable way how the purchasing power of gold has increased of late:

I find by taking the price of certain staple articles, quoted January 1, 1866, when gold was worth 40 per cent. premium, and then again to-day, it would appear that gold is really dearer now than then. This list of prices will show what I mean:

	Gold price Jan. 1, 1866.	*Today.*
Raw cotton, per lb	27	13
Flour, per bbl	$4 65	$3 50
Anthracite pig iron, per ton	29 71	19 00
Coal, per ton	6 00	3 20
Mess pork, per bbl	29 79	15 00

January 1, 1866, I could get $20 70 gold for a barrel of mess pork; to-day I would have to give two barrels for the same amount of money, and so on through the list. Has not, therefore, a gold dollar increased in value, instead of fallen, as we have been taught to think? Of the above facts, those for 1866 are from a "Chart of Prices" published by the American Iron and Steel Association, and may be found in the Philadelphia Library; those of to-day from the New York *Journal of Commerce.* A. W.

That is, a bondholder, getting gold interest, could buy as much pork to-day with the product of a five hundred dollar bond as he could buy in 1866, when gold was at forty per cent. premium, with the interest from a thousand dollar bond. But can a laborer buy as much with his week's wages to-day as he could in 1866? The purchasing power of gold is increasing to the manifest oppression of all business except the business of cutting coupons. There is but one way to stop it and that is make the double standard a reality and not a bit of fancy work, by providing for the unrestricted coinage of silver, the issue of bullion certificates of silver, and then compel JOHN SHERMAN to pay out silver equally with gold to government bondholders.

The recent news from Europe indicates a revolution in England and Germany on the subject of silver coinage, and the possibility that both countries will take some steps in the near future, towards remonetizing silver. The British Minister at Berlin, writes that the German government has fifty millions dollars of silver now on hand, that it has discontinued silver sales, and "that it is generally believed by financial men in Germany that the Government is preparing to introduce and adopt the double-standard as in France." Let this be done, and the price of silver bullion will at once advance to the European ratio of 15½ to 1, which is that of the Latin Union. It seems to us the "silver lunatics" have a big victory ahead of them, and one that will be attended with the most benificial results to the trade and commere of the world.

COMMON SENSE IN POLITICS.

The convention of the Labor party on Saturday was not an extraordinary success. The effort to anticipate matters and put a full ticket in the field, thus destroying all prospect of a successful move on the Court House Ring this fall, was evidently a Republican inspiration. But we do not believe the good sense of the Nationals, after the disastrous experience of last fall, will consent to another campaign of foolish cross purposes for the benefit of Republican rings. With a divided opposition the Republicans are sure to succeed. With an opposition united, the chances for their defeat are something more than even. These figures of the vote of the county on Governor, last fall, tell the story:

Republican	20,601
Democrat	13,186
National	7,724
Democratic and National	20,910
Majority	319
Republicans over Democrats	7,415
Republicans over Nationals	12,877

These figures are an argument to the Republican ringsters, to use all their powers to prevent united effort by the opposition in the county, for their overthrow. They are an equally strong argument for an honorable union on good men, selected from both the Democratic and National parties, for the various county and judicial offices. No question affecting organization need arise. It is purely a question of men, for non-political offices, with the other question of vital importance added, of overthrowing the unscrupulous combination that has allotted the Court House offices for the last ten years, and *has already done so,* for the next ten years, so far as Republican nominations go. Is it not time for practical good sense to come to the front? There are, besides Democrats and Nationals, very many old-time Republicans who are weary and disgusted at the Court House Ring's apportionment of offices. By judicious, fair, open and manly action, the opposition can be united on faithful and trustworthy men, and the Court House dynasty disrupted until it has a new birth.

COMPLAINT is made on the part of Republicans that the office-holding machine in the South is already being used in the interest of JOHN SHERMAN as a Presidential candidate. "In Washington it is just now a matter of common report among politicians," says the regular correspondent of the New York *Times* "that Secretary SHERMAN is, and for some time past has been quietly, but none the less effectually, using his power with the Federal office-holders in the South to secure delegates to the section that can be relied upon to support him." It is this that will beat GRANT, and it is natural the GRANT men should indicate a great deal of impatience. The delegations from the Southern States can be engineered for SHERMAN by officers of the Treasury Department, and other officials of the Federal Government, who permeate every county of the South. DEVENS can handle the Deputy Marshals, KEY the Postmasters, and HAYES and EVARTS can land the big fish with promises of high office. The SHERMAN boom in the South, where there is no Republican party to speak of, is likely to break the GRANT boom at the North, in States that are reliably Republican.

THE *Chronicle* says it would welcome evidence that would vindicate FITZ JOHN PORTER. Taking it, at its word, what does it think of this verdict by Generals SCOFIELD, TERRY and GETTY, in their report to Mr. HAYES: "His (PORTER'S) conduct was obedient, subordinate, faithful and judicious. *It saved the Union army from disaster on the 29th of August.*" That's the summing of a patient and exhaustive investigation. The very conduct for which PORTER was sentenced to dishonorable dismissal "saved the Union army." It seems to us this PORTER case is one in which there is bitter, personal and political malice on one side against the clearest and most convincing proof.

IT is a three-legged ticket in Ohio of the Democrats, but powerful in brains and the principles represented. The Republican affair is four-legged, fuses HAYES and the Stalwarts, with a head representing that noble body of patriotic and industrious men, the army contractors. The second man on it was a fairish soldier, but little known. General EWING'S interview with a New York paper, elsewhere printed, gives some interesting information as to the probable shape of the canvass.

THE Iowa Republicans start out well. They have nominated for Governor a free license civilian on a strong prohibition platform, in opposition to a gallant Union soldier, and have gone in for a bloody shirt campaign and 25,000 majority. With two of the most important voting elements thus disgusted and alienated, their chances of getting the latter are brilliant, not to say hopeful.

THE first subscription of two million of francs in shares of five thousand, to the Darien Canal, has been taken in Paris. This is a small step towards the thousand millions necessary for the work, but it will enable the company to obtain the necessary concessions of right of way, etc.

CHEAP railroading in the West these days. Fare from Kansas City to Chicago, distance 500 miles, and the usual rate $15 25, has been cut to fifty cents. There are three competing railroad lines. That wouldn't be a good field for SMYTHE excursions.

THERE seems to be some trouble this year in getting a Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. Judge PETERS, on whom great calculations were made, declines the honor.

WADE HAMPTON, who is now in New York city, says in a political interview printed in the *Tribune:* "We do not intend to ask a place upon the Presidential ticket for a Southern man. We want the party in the North to place two good men on the ticket, and we will support it for the national success of the Democratic party." With reference to the personal choice of the South for particular Presidential candidates, he said: "I do not think the South has made any. I believe that there has been a feeling that in justice to the old ticket it should be renominated. There are many reasons, however, which may be urged against this, and the refusal of Hendricks to be put in nomination again seems to render it impossible. I don't think that the South cares a copper who the next Presidential candidate may be, as long as he is a strong national man. They do not care where he comes from or what his financial views may be."

THE New York *Sun* admires Governor Hendricks' frankness in saying he will not be a candidate for Vice President with Governor Tilden, but lets him down with this reminiscence of Governor Seward:

It is amusing to see how often men decline in advance offices which, when tendered to them, after due consideration they conclude to accept.

We recall a conversation with the late William H. Seward, in the course of which he declared, with great earnestness and solemnity, that if he was to be anything except Senator he must be President. "I would not be Secretary of State," were his words. And he went on to say: "The man never lived to whom I would be Secretary. If George Washington were alive to-day, I would not be Secretary to him. I know what I could do if I were President. I do not know whether I could do anything as a member of the Cabinet."

Yet, in spite of all these positive and impassioned asservations, Mr. Seward was very glad to serve eight long years as Secretary of State.

THE new German tariff is augmenting the ill-feeling between Germany and Russia, which first became distinctly observable during the Berlin Congress, and was afterward so much increased by the precautionary action of the German Government during the late outbreak of the plague. The manner in which the Russian and German journals are at present nagging at one another is childish. The German dilate with evident pleasure on the disturbed internal condition of Russia, and express horror at the idea of a Russian having been found to attempt the life of the once reverend Czar. The Russian journals reply: "*Tu quoque.* Do not forget that your Emperor was fired on twice within a short interval, and our Emperor has only been fired on once."

THE Atchison (Ks.) *Patriot* thinks that Kansas has been particularly unfortunate in the selection of her United States Senators. "There was Jim Lane. He fills a suicide's grave. There was Pomeroy. A thousand years will not efface his memory. There was Ross. He dared to do right, and—well, Ross was spurned by his party, and died a political death. There was Caldwell. Driven in disgrace from the Senate, he rests now in deep oblivion. There is Ingalls. He is on trial and the end is not yet. There was Harvey, poor old Harvey, so far below mediocrity the world has forgotten him. And there is Plumb. A current story of him goes to fill up the measure of our unenviable fame given us by our Kansas Senators."

THE bridal *menus,* now becoming fashionable in Southern Germany, contain, when the facts will permit, almost an entire pictorial history of the lives of bride and groom. They are printed on cards of pretentious size, nearly eleven inches square, which are profusely illustrated. The bridegroom is depicted engaged in his usual occupation; at the bottom is the church wherein the ceremony was performed; at the top, mingled with hymeneal emblems, are small photos of the two most interested parties, and in the centre stands the native home of the bride, around which is grouped the *menu* and the program of music performed by the military band on the occasion. This would save the newspapers considerable trouble if adopted here.

THE Massachusetts women are not happy yet. They have been granted the privilege of voting at school elections, but the privilege is saddled with the burden of a two dollar poll tax. They complain that every bummer and bloat in the State can vote for every national, State and city office for that price. The Massachusetts women will have to wait a while longer before they can hope to enjoy all the glorious privileges of the men.

Sherman's Hunt.

According to a correspondent of the *Times,* John Sherman is on a still hunt for Southern votes in the next Republican National Convention. This correspondent professes to know that a son of the notorious Foster Blodgett is working up the Sherman boom in Georgia, and that the reason why Paul Strobach of Alabama lost the Montgomery Postmastership, after Hayes had promised it to him, is understood to be that Strobach had made himself too conspicuous as a Grant man. An Alabama Republican writes that "most of the Federal office-holders South are declaring for Sherman." It is asserted that Strobach was given his choice by the Postoffice Department between seeming to give up his claim to the Montgomery Postoffice voluntarily and seeing his son ejected from the General Land Office. It would appear, then, that Erring Brother Key and Herr Schurz are Sherman men—as at present advised.

A SEASONABLE AND TRUSTY FAMILY REMEDY.—Asiatic Cholera, Colora Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and bowels, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

MWS

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

YES, YES.

There's a wonderful charm in that little word "yes"
When pronounced by some roseate fair,
And it thrills you with ecstasy double distilled,
From the soles of your boots to your hair—
Unless 'tis pronounced to your formal request
(Ah, then, how your whole being quails,)
To take one more saucer of berries and cream,
When to back you your exchequer fails.

Ewing and Rice fought the war,
Each was a gallant trooper;
And now they'll go for Foster's scalp,
And that of Hickenlooper.
—*Kansas City Times.*

SPEAKER RANDALL has rented the Cleaver Cottage, out at Berwin, near Philadelphia, and will take possession of it with his family on July 1.

EX-GOV. ROUTT is a happy man. The managers of his Leadville mine inform him that the mine during the past ten days has produced $1,000 a day.

IT is sad to observe that John Sherman, C. Foster and other bulging men in the Republican party are not agreed as to the "issue." Contradictions are numerous.

SINCE the New York policemen have begun to club each other the miserable people of that city hope to wake up any morning and find the whole force has clubbed itself to death.

SINGLETON VAN BUREN, a grandson of ex-President Martin Van Buren, died in New York on Monday. He passed the greater part of his life in New York. His brothers, Martin and Travis C., are living.

ALTHOUGH Legislator Charles L. Wolfe refuses to tell when criminal proceedings are to be begun against Messrs. Kemble, Salter et al., it is the general impression that there will really nothing be done until well on in August.

THERE are a good many Democrats in Pennsylvania and elsewhere who believe that General W. S. Hancock is the dark horse who may yet come in and win the race. When Ewing and Rice are elected in October he may be unblanketed.

MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mr. Castle, Mr. Peakes and Miss Annis Montague produced "H. M. S. Pinafore" in Boston Tuesday evening. Miss Abbot was the *Josephine* and Mrs. Seguin the *Little Buttercup.* Peake took the character of *Deadeye.*

THE Rev. Francis L. Patton has resigned his Professorship in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest in Chicago, to take effect April 14, 1880. He will then take the Professorship of the Theological College of London, England.

THE ages of Ohio political magnates are: Judge Taft, 69 years; Senator Thurman, 67 years; Gov. Bishop, 67 years; Secretary Sherman, 56 years; Stanley Matthews, 55 years; Mr. Foster, 51 years; Mr. Ewing, 50 years; and Gen. Garfield, 48 years.

THERE seems to be a probability that the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph will divide the surplus stock held by the Company among the stockholders. This will give the "put and call" men of Wall street a chance to turn many a dishonest penny.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle,* once the beloved organ of Denis Kearney, now devotes columns to exposing him as a "fraud." it calls him "an oppressor of sailors, a coward and a deserter, an advocate of living on five cents a day, a traitor, hypocrite, and rascal." The truth of history is picking up.

MRS. ALICE OATES, the opera singer, is in trouble. Bob Miles, her manager, has canceled his engagements with her because of her marriage to Watkins, and Mrs. Laurent, wife of Henri Laurent, the opera singer, has sued her for $20,000 damages, the plea being that Mrs. A. O. alienated the affections of H. L. from Mrs. H. L.

GOVERNOR BISHOP of Ohio, is boasting that he took scalps at the late Democratic Convention. The fitness of Bishop for the position which he holds has long been questioned but now that he goes about boasting of his political spites and revenges the people will welcome his return to private life with an unanimity absolutely astounding.

A DECISION has just been rendered in a case between the late Judge Asa Packer and Noble, Hammett & Co., in the Mauch Chunk Courts, by which $32,279 08 was awarded the Packer estate. The suit has been pending twenty-two years, and the finding not only brings a handsome sum to the estate, but also vindicates Judge Packer's honesty.

THE political campaign in Ohio will not commence in real earnest until "after harvest." Then Charley Forter's duster will begin to get blue when he sees Seitz—or rather the Seitz law staring him in the face. His flour, provisions, calicoes, etc., which serve him so well in Seneca and adjoining counties, will not reach all over the Buckeye State

ONE WEIRICK was idiotic enough to send a blackmailing letter to General Butler. The General at once turned him over to the Washington authorities and he has been sentenced to thirty days in jail, which might have been severer had not Butler remarked that he "did not desire the death of the wicked, but simply to stop this practice of sending threatening letters."

SINGLETON VAN BUREN, a grandson of an ex-President of the United States, was buried from Grace Church, New York, on Wednesday. Martin Van Buren, who was President from 1837 to 1841, had four sons—one was John, a great lawyer, another was Smith, a literary gentleman, a third Martin, Jr., who was his father's secretary, and a fourth Abraham, who was a West Pointer and served on the staff of General Winfield Scott.

IN the family of Joseph Phares, No. 424½ George street, Cincinnati, there are five generations of the family represented, all under one roof. First is the great great grand-mother, ninety years of age; then the great-grandmother, aged about seventy; then the grand mother, forty years old; the mother nineteen or twenty years of age, and last of all the child which was born on Sunday morning. Five generations, four of which are represented by the maternal ancestor, are not often found under one roof, especially in an American family.

MR. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK of Chicago, the inventor of the mowing and reaping machines that bear his name, and the man whose services to practical agriculture have long been recognized among farmers, has become corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences by unanimous invitation of that body extended to him upon the death of M. Chevandier de Valdrome last month. The membership of the Academy of Science is limited to eight resident and eight corresponding members In accepting the position Mr. McCormick wrote to the Secretaries, Messrs. Dumas and Bertrand, that he considered the election the greatest honor of his life.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Lawrence County Delegates Instructed to Vote for D. O. Barr.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW CASTLE, June 14.—The Democratic County Committee met here to-day and selected Lewis Etter of Mount Jackson, and John McCloskey of New Castle, delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously instructed them to vote for Daniel O. Barr for State Treasurer. It was decided to hold the County Convention on the 30th inst. Sheriff is the principal office to be voted for this fall.

[Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

MEADVILLE, June 14.—A meeting of the Democratic County Committee was held here to-day Wm. R. Bole, Chairman presiding. The meeting was well attended, and the universal feeling expressed was one of determination on the part of the Democracy to thoroughly organize their party for the coming campaign.

The following named gentleman were elected delegates to the State Convention: Senatorial delegate—L. F. McLaughlin. Representative delegates—Dr. J. H. Gray, B. F. Porter, Martin V. Walsh, J. W. Swaney.

Mr. Thomas D. Nash presented the following which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Crawford county favor the nomination of D. O. Barr, Esq., of Allegheny, as the candidate for State Treasurer at the convention to be held at Harrisburg, July 16th, next, and that the delegates this day chosen be requested to use all honorable means to secure that result.

BLAINE DECAYING.

He Wilts Again in Warm Weather.

The New York *Herald* commenting upon Blaine's recent reply to Senator Hill, says:

Mr. Blaine wastes his powers in debating questions which are not worth discussion. In his tilts against Senator Hill, the last of which took place a day or two since, the bright and aggressive Senator from Maine has merely shown a paltry eagerness to tease and annoy a personal adversary. The discussion on both sides is a needless revival of obsolete issues. Of what real consequence is it whether Mr. Hill went willingly or reluctantly into the secession movement? What sense is there in thrashing over this old straw. In both Houses of Congress there are members who fought or acted in the interest of the rebellion Of what possible public consequence is it whether Mr. Hill was an early or a tardy Secessionist that this trivial and obsolete question should be debated by Mr. Blaine with heat and acrimony in the Senate of the United States eighteen years after the events have passed out of politics into history? What is the necessity or the use or the propriety of prodding members of either house of Congress with the record of their actions in 1861? It is of no sort of consequence whether Mr. Hill states the facts of that period correctly or whether Mr. Blaine's counter version of the facts is the true one. All such questions are irrelevant at this late period. It makes no difference whether Mr. Hill was an original or a converted Secessionist, and it is a mere teasing impertinence to foist such questions into the debates of the Senate. Mr. Blaine belittles his position by dashing with hot zeal into such trivial and irrelevant discussions; or rather by bringing them on, for no other Republican Senator would think the game worth the powder, it being a matter of supreme indifference to everybody else by what particular door Mr. Hill entered the fold of the secessionists. It is beneath the character of a statesman of Mr. Blaine's mark and pretensions to "seek the bubble reputation" by teasing criticisms of the conduct of Southern members at a period which has no relation to our present politics. A man of Mr. Blaine's acknowledged talents makes himself too cheap by stepping forth on all occasions which he can find or invent as a gladiator to fight fellow Senators on issues which were pertinent in 1861, but are spent and obsolete in 1879. He is wasting great abilities which he might employ to better purpose.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Have White Employers any Rights Blacks are Bound to Respect?

(Letter in New York World.)

Is it not strange that in all the discussions of the negro exodus by the public press and in public meetings, not a word has been said of the rights and wrongs of those in the South who employ negro labor? That this sudden movement has resulted in the financial ruin of many of the latter class the following case, among many which I could cite, will clearly show:

During the month of March Mr. Alfred Bates of Missouri, came to this county, leased a cotton plantation and paid as rent thereof $2,000. The land being fertile he readily found freedmen who contracted with him to work the place on shares. But before "a wheel could be turned" he had to invest $2,500 in mules, implements, forage and provisions. His tenants worked cheerfully and well up to the 1st of May. About that time they heard of Kansas and of all the luxuries and blessings which were there awaiting every darky, without money and without price. On the night of May 10 every tenant Mr. Bates had but four moved out to the river bank and departed on a passing boat for Kansas. He reached the landing just in time to prevent their taking with them five of his mules.

If Mr. Bates is fortunate he may save $1,000 of his $4,500 investment. As he suffered, so have hundreds of others in a greater or less degree. Now, these freedmen never had nor pretended to have any cause for breaking their contracts with Mr. Bates except their conviction that Kansas was "de promised land."

I have talked with a great number of these emigrants and not one of them complained that he was going because he was denied his rights before the law or at the ballot-box. Negro politicians talk about the negro being intimidated and bulldozed but the field hand never mentions such a thing, because there is nothing whatever in the conduct of the white people of this part of Mississippi to make him think of it.

The negro's right to emigrate no one here disputes. There never has been the slightest opposition to those going who were not under contract to stay—contracts such as white men the world over abide by or are denounced and punished for breaking.

It is with men here, without regard to race, as it is everywhere else. Those who are sober, industrious and frugal can keep their noses off the grindstone. Those who are otherwise cannot. The credit system and his love of whisky are the prime causes of the negro's poverty and discontent. I have known a negro give 25 cents for a pint of whiskey, which 25 cents would have paid for a peck of meal for which he gave 75 cents on credit. In conclusion I will say that this unfortunate infatuation appears to have run its course. We rarely see a negro leaving for Kansas now. Many are returning, and many more are writing back to their friends for money to return with. A. J. GILKEY.

Duncansly, Issaquena county, Miss.

THE STALWARTS DISMAYED.

Mr. Garfield Whirls About and Says he Never Wanted Troops at the Polls.

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The demoralization of the Republicans is complete and the closing scenes in the House to-day on the passage of the Army bill were of more than ordinary interest. The discontent among the stalwarts with the threatened surrender of Mr. Hayes and his friends has been growing ever since Ryan attempted to offer the bill on Monday. To-day it broke out in open revolt against Garfield while he was speaking in favor of the bill, and trying to make it appear that the Democrats had surrendered. Mr. Garfield is understood to have been speaking by the book in favoring the bill, and it is believed that his speech was made at the request of the President, and that it was intended to give an intimation that the bill would be approved.

The consideration of the measure proceeded quietly until the sixth section was reached. That provides that no money shall be used to pay the troops while going to or at the polls for the purpose of keeping the peace. In the meantime General Johnston had done a graceful act in moving to strike out of the bill the section forbidding promotions in the army above the rank of captain. When the sixth section was reached General Garfield made his surrender speech. It was a curious scene. The Republican leader attempted the role of a conqueror announcing his triumph. With head thrown back and with his loudest voice he proclaimed that the Republican party was never in favor of using the army as a mere police force to keep the peace at the polls.

As he strided the aisle he worked himself into a fever of assumed enthusiasm, shouting to the Democrats that they had attempted to wipe just laws from the statute book, but had run against the rock of a constitutional veto, and their vessel had gone down and now no bubbles rose to mark the spot where it had been. His glow and fervor were not proof against the laughter and derisive applause of the Democrats, nor the protests of his Stalwart Republican colleagues who were honest enough to admit that their party had stampeded and indignant enough to rebel against their leaders. Garfield labored hard to show that a vote against the section would be in effect to vote in favor of the use of troops at the polls to keep the peace, and, said he, forgetting his own record, "no sane man is in favor of that." Again the Democrats laughed and applauded vigorously. They had the Republican leader on the hip, taking back all he had said on the Army bills and with his followers thoroughly demoralized.

He insisted that the Federal Government should have the power to enforce its laws at any time and at any place, whether an election was in progress or not, forgetting or never knowing the fact so plainly pointed out in Mr. Knott's report to-day that under the law as it stands the Federal Government has no such power. In the midst of his harangue Representative Williams, a stalwart Wisconsin Republican, put the knife into Mr. Garfield, as Mr. Cox expressed it by asking him whether the President has the right ever to use the army to keep the peace at the polls. Garfield tried his hand at a modified affirmative, but failed in his effort amidst great laughter. After his speech the disaffected Republicans begged for time to assert themselves. It was late in the afternoon, however, and the Democrats wanted to vote. Garfield turned over to the other side of the Chamber and begged Clymer to insist on the closing of the discussion, and his request was granted and his misery ended, with Keifer on the floor protesting that he had been gagged. On the vote fourteen Republicans voted that the bill was a surrender of all that they had been contending for during the session, and to-night they are loud in prophetic warnings to their yielding associates. The Senate stalwarts are very much put out by the action of the House Republicans and will make a fight against the bill when it reaches that body.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Reports from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The *Leader* this morning publishes reports from nearly all the important points in Northern Ohio and some places in Western Pennsylvania, giving the condition of the crops. The frosts of last week did very little damage. There will be about a two-thirds crop of wheat. The prospects are that the corn crop will be a failure, the cause of which was the long dry weather which prevailed in this region previous to last week. Oats are somewhat better than corn, though not over a two-third crop. The hay crop will be very light, on account of the drought. There will probably be a fair yield of potatoes. Fruits, particularly apples, will be very light.

Greenbackers Storming the Republican Fort in Maine.

The Portland correspondent of the Boston *Globe* gives a spirited account of the way the cause of currency reform is booming in Maine. The reformers hold what are called "Greenback Revival Meetings," which are opened with songs. They have two specialists, who are known as the Greenback-Labor Moody and Sankey, J. H. Randall and W. S. Lurton. They are thus described:

"J. H. Randall is the talker. He is a young man of about thirty years, with nothing very distinguished in his appearance except very expressive eyes, through which a bright and ready intellect looks out. In build he is slim and of, medium height. His complexion is dark, his hair black, and his bearing nervous and magnetic. His companion, W. S. Lurton, is a contrast physically, presenting the very complement required by the characteristics of Randall. Lurton is short and stout, the picture of a jovial good fellow. Good-humor beams out from every feature of his countenance, which has a wonderful play of facial expression. In his songs he sings with his whole face and body, and it is worth as much to look at him as to hear him. His voice is a high tenor, clear and ringing, and to this is added a wonderful falsetto, which he uses in producing a peculiar effect which he calls a 'warble,' similar to the Tyrolese jodel.' His singing has much the same magnetic quality of Sankey's, and is even more effective in its way."

The manner in which these evangelists conduct their greenback revival meetings is new and interesting. The meetings are opened with songs. They have a collection of them in a little pamphlet, entitled "National Greenback and Labor Shot and shell," from which selections are made. They are all adapted to popular airs, such as "Hold the Fort," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "John-Brown's Body," "Rally 'Round the Flag," "Rosin the Bow," and the words have a vigor of their own. Thus the chorus of "Our Battle Song":

"Storm the fort, ye gallant soldiers,
'Tis a glorious fight;
Brawn and brain against injustice;
God defend the right!"

Colored Views of Art.

(Detroit Free Press.)

After taking a very lean drink of water and absorbing a trochee to offset it the speaker at the Lime Kiln Club continued:

"We will now turn to art. We see art in ebery fing around us, from de pictures on de milk-carts to a pile of clam-sheils in de front doah yard, an' yet dere am souls who can't respond. I know men who might stan' fur a hull hour in front of a tea store chromeo representin' sunset in Wisconsin or sunrise in Noo Jersey an' not see nuffin' to expand deir souls an' turn dere thoughts into better channels. I've seen white men stan' befo' a bust of Cæsar an' find fault wid de squint of his left eye, an' I've seen black men stan' befo' a fence all painted off wid red an' blue an' yaller, an' look fur nuffin' but nail holes. Take science away from us an' we wouldn't know why we grease de wheelbarrow. Take art away from us an' we might as well live in canal boats. I am glad to see de intress dis club takes in boaf subjecks. Your reports on astronomy hev reached ebery co'ner in de land, en' your picturs an' relics in dis hall am proof dat art, left in your care, will grow an' flourish till no maker will dare offer a broom to de public widout de handle am painted blue. Wid dese few suggestions an' aggregations, I will now clothes."

THE SAUCY ROGUE.

[From The German.]

There is a saucy rogue, well known
To youth and gray-beard, maid and crone—
A boy, with eyes that mirth bespeak,
With curly locks and dimpled cheek:
He has a sly, demurish air.
But, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
His dart may wound you, unaware!

With bow and arrows in his hand
He wanders up and down the land;
'Tis jolly sport to aim a dart
At some poor maiden's fluttering heart;
She wonders what has hurt her there.
Ah, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
His dart may wound you, unaware!

Her nimble hands the distaff ply:
A gallant soldier-lad rides by:
He gives her such a loving glance
Her heart stands still, as in a trance,
And death-pale sinks the maiden fair.
Quick, mother there;
Give heed, take care,
Else you may lose her, unaware!

Who stands there laughing at the door!
That rogue, who triumphs thus once more
Both lad and maiden he has hit,
And laughs as though his sides would split.
And he sports him every where;
Now here, now there:
He mocks your care:
You fall his victim, unaware.

Now who so masterful and brave
To catch and hold this saucy knave?
Whoever binds him strong and fast,
His name and deed shall always last,
But, if this dangerous task you dare,
Beware! take care
Lest ill you fare!
The rogue may catch *you*, unaware!

—*Harper's Bazar.*

MAY'S TERRIBLE SUSPENSE.

Hanging 1,000 Feet Above the Arkansas Rapids.

His Hair Turning White in an Hour of Mortal Peril—His Sensations at the Time of the Change—a Vision of his Long-Dead Mother.

[From the Denver Tribune.]

Charles May and his brother Robert, in the spring of 1870, offered to pass 60,000 railroad ties down the Arkansas from the mountain source. He says: "Our offer was accepted. When we started into the upper entrance of the canon with a large skiff provided with six days' provisions and 200 feet of rope, with which, by taking a running turn around some firmly planted object, we could lower our boat a hundred feet at a time. In this way, at the end of three days, having set adrift many hundred ties, we reached the entrance to the Royal Gorge. Here we discovered that an attempt to descend the first waterfall with two in the boat was certain destruction, and to return was impossible. Accordingly I determined to lower my brother down the fall in the boat, a distance of 200 feet, gave him the rope and let him take the chance of the canon (life seemed more certain in that direction), while I would risk my physical ability to climb the canon wall, which was about 2,000 feet high.

About 10 o'clock in the morning I shook hands with my brother, lowered him in the boat safely to the foot of the fall, gave him the rope and saw him no more. Then throwing aside my coat, hat, and boots and stripping the socks from my feet, I commenced my climbing way, often reaching the height of one or two hundred feet, only to be compelled to return and try some other way. At length, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I reached a height on the broad smooth canon wall of about a thousand feet. Here my further progress was arrested by a shelving ledge of rock that jutted out from the canon side a foot or more. To advance was without hope; to return certain death. Reaching upward and outward, I grasped the rim of the ledge with one hand and then with the other, my feet slipped from the smooth side of the canon, and my body hung suspended in the air a thousand feet above the roaring waters of the Arkansas.

"At that moment I looked downward to measure the distance I would have to fall when the strength of my arms gave out. A stinging sensation crept through my hair as my eye caught the strong root of a cedar bush that projected out over the ledge, a little beyond my reach. My grasp upon the rim of the ledge was fast yielding to the weight of my person. Then I determined to make my best effort to raise my body and throw it sideways toward the root so as to bring it within my grasp. At the moment of commencing the effort I saw my mother's face as she leaned out over the ledge, reached down her hand and caught me by the hair. Stranger, my mother died while yet a young woman, when I and my brother were small boys, but I remember her face. I was successful in making the side leap of my arms, when I drew myself upon the ledge and rested for a time. From here upward my climbing way was laborious, but less dangerous. I reached the top of the canon just as the sun was sinking down behind the snowy range, and hastened to our camp at the mouth of the canon, where I found my brother all safe. 'Charley,' said he, 'have you had your head in a flour sack?' It was then I discovered that my hair was as white as you see it now."

DEAD WITHOUT A WARRANT.

Edward Parr Cheats the Gallows and a Murderer Dies a Suicide.

The story of the career of Edward Parr, who so brutally murdered his daughter, Mrs. Susan Irwin, at Philadelphia and died on Tuesday of the dose of strychnine he took just before he was sentenced to death is one long history of crime. Born in Ireland, he came to this country about twenty years ago and took up his residence in this city. He was first known as one of Mayor Henry's police, but was soon discharged and went into the liquor business. Even then his treatment of his family was the talk of the neighborhood. He would strike his children at the slightest provocation, pull them around by the hair and abuse them shamefully. About six years after his arrival in this country his wife died and from that time on the place became unbearable. The murdered daughter, Susan, tried to take care of the house and keep the children in clothes, but her father became more and more brutal. He had done something in politics while in the liquor business and was twice a candidate for Alderman but only for the purpose of selling out.

About eight years ago he went to Illinois and engaged in stock-raising at Kewanee, Ill. He had been there only a short time when his unnatural conduct led to his arrest and imprisonment in 1872 at Joliet. Susan was at the same time sent to prison for nine months on a charge of larceny. As soon as she was liberated she took the children and returned to this city, where Bernard, the eldest son began to develop some of the instincts of a man and endeavored to make a home for the family. He got work and they were in a measure happy. Susan became acquainted with and married Elwood Irwin. In February, two years ago, Parr was liberated from the Illinois Penitentiary and at once followed his children to Philadelphia. They had endeavored to conceal themselves, but he found them within a week and vowed vengence on Irwin for having taken his daughter from him. She was afraid for her life, but he first devoted himself to putting Irwin out of the way. He tried to kill him, but Irwin jumped from a second-story window and saved his life. Parr then trumped up a charge against him for misdemeanor and had him arrested. Irwin was acquited and he had Parr arrested for assault with intent to kill. For this he was sent to Moyamensing Prison for a month.

Irwin promptly moved away, but Parr found out there whereabouts. He went to the house and tried to shoot Irwin. Again he was arrested and sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary, Judge Biddle declaring him to be the wickedest man he ever had to deal with. He was discharged in March last and within a week was at the house. Two days afterwards he climbed the fence of the house with a knife in his teeth, but Susan escaped. A day or two later he again appeared at the house and threw a spittoon at Irwin, but without hitting him. Again Irwin escaped and Parr had him arrested on a charge of assault and battery. He was acquitted, and Susan then entered a charge against him of threatening her life, but she failed to press the case and he was discharged. Parr then had his daughter and her husband arrested on a charge of perjury in swearing that he had made an attempt on the life of Irwin. On this charge Irwin was convicted and sent to jail for one month. When he came home his wife was lying on the floor dead.

On the 6th of May Parr brutally murdered his daughter in a neighbor's house, whither she had fled to escape him.

Of course the trial was a mere matter of form. His counsel, in despair of any defense, showed that there had been a crack in the skull at one time which might have caused temporary insanity or left his mind warped. The trial occupied all the week and the jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty. Counsel declined to ask for a new trial and Parr himself did not desire it. He admitted that he did the deed, and was willing that the law should take its course, but he asserted that he did not premediate the deed. He closed by thanking his counsel, and then Judge Elcock pronounced sentence. For the first time the prisoner's under lip began to tremble and he was seen to draw himself up as if with an effort. Judge Elcock's last words prior to pronouncing sentence were, "Let me implore you for the last time to cast aside your bravado, throw off the spirit of the beast and in contrition and with the spirit of a man acknowledge to your God your sorrow for your sins." As he began Parr's hand grasped the dock nervously and his face and limbs twitched convulsively. As the sentence was concluded he sat down as if involuntarily and he shook violently. He said "good-by" to his counsel and in reply to their promise to go down to the jail to see him said, "No, you will never see me again." Convulsions followed and in his agony the man murmured, "God have mercy on my soul; pray for me." He then in weaker tones asked "Where's Barney?" Being told that he was not there, Parr expressed a wish that he should be buried by the side of his wife in a deal coffin and that the Episcopal service should be said over the grave. He muttered, "I am going to die; God have mercy on me." Another convulsion followed and then for the first time was poison suspected. Parr was then taken up and dragged into an ante-room, where most of his clothing was torn off and he was thrown down on the hard floor. A number of physicians had been summoned, and an emetic was given to the prisoner, who was now rolling round the floor in the agonies of death. But the united strength of half a dozen men failed to make him swallow a drop of liquid. The wrenching spasms had become so violent that death seemed inevitable, and to relieve the murderer's suffering the physicians administered a heavy dose of morphine, continuing all the while to rub his head and body with ice, but he sank rapidly until 6:10 in the morning, when he died without having spoken a single intelligent word in the eighteen hours of untold suffering. The body was carried to the Morgue, where a post-mortem examination was made this afternoon.

Baby Farming.

(Baltimore Gazette.)

A curious story of baby farming in Baltimore came to light a short time since and was told to a representative of the *Gazette* yesterday, with the understanding that all names would be suppressed. In the northwestern section of the city, in a little by-street, there has resided for over a quarter of a century an old woman who for many years ago practiced Little Buttercup's art of baby farming. Many of the little ones left in her care were, when a few months old, entrusted to the charity of some infant asylum and in after years entered upon lives of toil and drudgery, while others of the little proteges were adopted by families of affluence and raised as their own children. The history of one of the latter is almost as marvelous as that of of Captain Corcoran and Ralph. Some twenty-two years ago, on a dark, and stormy evening, an elegantly-dressed woman entered the door of the neat little house—the hope of the old nurse—rapped and was admitted. In a few days she departed, after entrusting to the old woman a black-eyed girl baby. Years rolled on and the pretty infant grew to be a bright, beautiful girl. When she was six years old a lady of wealth and social position residing in the northern part of the city called to see the old woman and was so charmed with the child's beauty and intelligence that she persuaded the old woman to let her adopt the little stranger, and subsequently the child was taken to a home of wealth and luxury. Time passed, childhood ripened into womanhood and bearing the name of the family by whom she had been raised and educated, she was a reigning belle in the West End. The young lady is now married and happy—the wife of one of the most valued and honored of Baltimore's citizens. The story is a highly romantic one and has the merit of being absolutely true. There are at present some half-dozen of these baby-farming establishments in Baltimore.

You Never Heard a Dentist

say that SOZODONT was not a good article to preserve the teeth and gums. This fact is not to be controverted. What gives it such prominence as a curative wash? It is compounded, after years of scientific plodding, of materials calculated to harden the gums, remove the septic acid, and avoid putrifaction.

So all the ladies say of SPALDING'S GLUE. They use it to make Lovers stick

STT

LINES TO THE FIRST FLY OF 1879.

Dance on my nose an't tickle my feet,
Blue bottle fly!
Sing in my ears with your buzz to greet
Me, as I lie.
You will seek me out in my dark retreat,
With an eager zeal that no screen can beat,
And I try to slap you into the sweet,
Sweet, by-and-bye.

I haven't seen you since seventy-eight,
Little house fly;
And I see you now with the bitterest hate.
You can defy.
Oh, how I hate you, nobody knows,
Author of half of my summer woes,
Oh, how I pray that you might be froze,
Villainous fly.

All through the winter you did not freeze.
Not much Mary Ann.
Now all the summer you'll do as you please,
That is your plan.
When, in the warm afternoons, we would sleep,
Near us your wakefulest vigils you'll keep:
Precious is sleeping, but waking is cheap,
Sleep, man, if you can.

Oh, how I wish that my two broad hands,
Spread left and right,
Stretched from the poles to Equator's bands,
Giant of might.
Some summer day in my wrath I would rise,
Sweeping all space with my hands of size,
And smash all the uncounted million of flies
Clear out of sight.

Vain are my wishes, oh, little house fly,
You're hard to mash;
Strong men may swear and woman may cry,
Teething my gnash:
But into the house your friends you'll lug,
You'll bathe your feet in the syrup jug,
And your cares you'll drown in the baby's mug,
Cheeky and brash.

Still, precious lessons, dear little house fly,
You teach to me,
Hated or loved, you tell me that I
Happy may be.
Why should I care, when I tickle a nose,
Whether its owner's conduct shows
That he likes it or hates it, just so it goes
Pleasant to me.

*This line should read: "Gnashing their teeth," but a little poetic license was necessary to bring in the rhyme.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A LEPROUS COMPANY.

Seventeen Mongolian Lepers Sent Back to the Flowery Kingdom.

(San Francisco Bulletin, June 2.)

The city has at last been relieved of a large number of so-called lepers, seventeen of them having been shipped today on the steamship China to Hong Kong. For some three months past Supervisor Gibbs has been trying to send away the fifteen Chinamen who have been confined at the Smallpox Hospital, but up till to-day failed, owing partly to the opposition of the Chinese merchants and the unwillingness of sailors to go in any vessel carrying Chinamen said to have the leprosy. It was the intention to send the Chinamen by the Alaska, and accommodations for them had been prepared, but before the vessel sailed the authorities were notified by the officers of the Pacific Mail Company that the sailors had expressed the determination to desert the ship if the Chinamen were brought on board. The attempt was given up for the time being, with the determination to ship the men by the next steamer. In the meantime the Chinese Consul, Sit Muy Cook, took the merchants in hand, and gave them to understand that they must make no opposition to any attempt on the part of the city authorities to ship their sick friends to their native country. He gave all the assistance in his power, as did Frederick A. Bee, Vice-Consul, to Mr. Gibbs and the health officer, and the arrangements for shipping the men to-day were completed in secret. On Saturday Consul Cook visited the Smallpox Hospital, and told the unfortunate Chinamen there confined that they would be obliged to go home by the China to-day. All remonstrated against this compulsory departure, but they were informed that they must go, and that they would be sent to the hospital at Canton, where they would be cared for. During the past few days the Chinese Consul, assisted by Officers Avan and Hogue, has been trying to discover any other cases of disease among the Chinese population that may be considered to be leprosy, and last night two were found. One man was found on Pacific street and one on Washington street. Both men were taken charge of by the officers, and were shipped to-day. Fifteen men were sent from the Smallpox Hospital, and two found last night in Chinatown, making seventeen in all. Comfortable quarters were fitted up for them on the China, and they were taken on board quietly at 11:45 o'clock, just before the vessel sailed. None of the crew knew that the men taken on board were considered lepers. Each Chinaman was furnished with $10, blankets, and food for two days by the Chinese Consul, the city paying their passage-money, amounting to $33 per head. On the way down from the Hospital one of the Chinamen attempted to escape, and jumped from the covered wagon, taking part of the covering with him. He ran down Fifth street, but was caught and forced to go to the dock. Some of the Chinamen were very badly diseased, having lost portions of their feet, but the majority of them did not appear repulsive. One or two had badly marked faces, and some faces were ridged and seamed badly. They all appeared to take things philosophically when put on board the vessel, and at once began to make themselves comfortable. Those whose feet were in a bad coudition were forced to put on shoes when they went on board, in order that no one might suspect that they were diseased. Just before the ship moved away from the wharf Captain Lachlan assured Mr. Gibbs that the Chinamen would receive good care during the voyage.

PETER THE GREAT.

His Personal Appearance and Caprices.

In personal appearance, says a writer in *Belgravia*, Peter was tall and robust, quick and nimble of foot, and dexterous and rapid in all his movements. His face was plump and round. His eyes were large and bright, with brown eyebrows. His hair was short and curling and of a brownish color. His look was fierce and restless. His gait quick and swinging. That superfine and satirical young lady, Wilhelmina, Margravine of Baireuth, describes him as tall and well made. "His countenance," she says, "is beautiful, but has something in it so rude and savage as to fill you with fear." When she saw him during his visit to Frederick William's Court in 1717, he was dressed like a sailor, in a frock without lace or ornament. A fine, noble, heroic face the portraits represent him as having; only his gross eating and deep drinking and low morals had impaired its majesty, and given it rather a sensual and fallen expression. From his youth he had been subject to a spasmodic affection of the nerves which always attacked him in his hours of rage. It is said to have resulted from a fright he received in early boyhood; some Rebel soldiers forced their way into the convent where he was brought up, and flashed their naked swords round his head. The spasms showed themselves by a contortion of the muscles of the neck and of his face. Dining at Berlin, Wilhelmina tells how such an attack took place. "At table the Czar was placed beside the Queen," Wilhelmina's mother. "There took him a kind of convulsion, something like Tic, or St. Vitus, which he seemed quite unable to control. He got into contortions and gesticulated wildly and brandished about his knife within a yard of the Queen's face, who, in great alarm, made several times as if to rise. The Czar begged her to retain her composure, as he would not hurt her, and took her by the hand and grasped it so violently that she shrieked out in pain. The Czar laughed heartily, and added that she had not bones of so hard a texture as his "Catharine." "After supper a grand ball was opened, which the Czar evaded, and leaving the others to dance, walked alone homeward to Mon Bijou," a palace which Frederic William had placed at his disposal, and in which the Czar and his suite made fearful havoc, almost breaking the thrifty King's heart. The sight of a beetle, it is alleged, had the effect of throwing him into a fit, and the sight of a beautiful young woman had the effect of taking him out of one. M. de Staehlin says that when the Czar was so attacked the Empress was instantly sent for, and failing her, the first young woman that came in the way was conducted to the Czar's apartment; and, as if she had been sent for, was introduced with the formal annoucement, "Peter Alexievitz, this is the person you desired to speak with." The soft voice and agreeable conversation and sweet presence of the charmer had such an effect on the Czar that instantly the convulsion ceased, and he was himself again, his visage calm, and his humor sweet.

How They Do Things in Paris.

(Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.)

At the entrance of the Paris Exposition last year, at five or six o'clock in the evening, 50,000 people rushed down to the Champ-de-Mars quay. Twenty steamers were dashing up to the various landings, filling up with black masses of people and departing. Not a man fell overboard. The people in the several queues were prevented from crowding each other by being cut into sections of fifty each. The mass, without knowing it, was subjected to the semi-military discipline. Compare this with the struggling mob, the confusion and downright brutality which attended the departure of the crowd in the street cars at the main entrance of the Philadelphia Exposition. There the strongest had it all their own way. Such was the frantic rush and jam besetting each departing car that often passengers just arrived, wedged in their seats and unable to get out, were carried back again to the city. French municipal discipline is equally efficacious in preventing drunkenness. In every drinking shop may be seen prominently posted the "Law against drunkenness," making the seller of intoxicating drinks equally responsible with the disorderly buyer for any disturbance in or about the premises. The French saloon-keeper is an interested party in the perservation of order and temperance. The cabman is forbidden to solicit custom. After depositing his passenger he must, unless required to wait, return immediately to a cab stand. He is required to hand you the slip containing his tariff and charges so soon as you step into his vehicle. If there be a dispute as to the charge a policeman is never lacking to whom the matter may be referred. It is in place to report here that the policeman is never out of sight in the streets of Paris. The French Fire Department, with its little engines and garden hose, about equivalent to a force-pump on a hand cart, excite the mirth and scorn of the American as he compares them with his imposing steamers. Still the Frenchman may win the laugh in the end, for he has, after all, about all the pumping machinery he needs.

Watch the French house in process of erection. Note the walls of solid stone blocks, fifteen inches in thickness; see how little timber is used in its construction. The stairs cannot in case of fire furnish both draft and fuel, for they are of solid stone. The floor is of tiling. A fire may break out, and the firemen, confining it in the chamber whence it originated, will chop it out with their axes. The population, floating or permanent, of every arrondissement or ward in Paris is counted officially every month. Be your abode at hotel, boarding house or private residence, within forty-eight hours you are required to sign a register, giving your name, age, occupation and former residence. This, within the period mentioned, is copied by an official ever traveling from house to house with the big blue book under his arm. The register gives also the leading characteristics of your personal appearance. Penalty attaches itself to host or landlord who fails to get and give to the official such registration of his guests. There are no unmarked skulking holes in Paris. Every house, every room is known and under police surveillance. Every stranger is known and described at Police Headquarters within a few days of his arrival. Once within the walls of Paris, and historically, so to speak, your identity is always there. In case of injury to any person the sufferer is not dependent on the nearest drug store for a temporary hospital, as with us. In every arrondissement may be seen the prominent sign, "Assistance for the Wounded or the Asphyxiated or Poisoned." Above always hangs the official tri-color. I say "official" because a certain slender prolongation of the flagstaff denotes that the establishment is under Government supervision, and no private party may adopt this fashion. The French flag is not flung higgledy-piggledy to the breeze like the stars and stripes, so that none can determine whether it indicates a United States Government station or a beer saloon. Along the quays are relief stations for resuscitating the drowned. The people in charge of all these municipal stations are experts in their business.

Pasture of Cows.

An old subscriber and constant reader of THE WEEKLY POST, writes us:

Looking over an old copy of your paper, I noticed a recommendation to keep a few sheep on a dairy farm. The plan would do for the sheep, but would ruin the cows, as a cow cannot relish or thrive on pasture where sheep are allowed to run. M. C.

The New Prince of Bulgaria.

All the arrangements for the installation of the new prince of Bulgaria are made with evident purpose to exhibit his dependence upon Russia. He will embark at Brindisi, in Italy, on board a Russian war-ship, for the voyage to Constantinople, where he will enjoy the protection of the Russian flag as the guest of Prince Labanoff, the ambassador. At the end of this visit he will proceed to Varna in a Russian man-of-war, and will probably be escorted by Russian troops thence to his capital, Tirnova. How long his Russian masters will allow him to enact the comedy of quasi-independent government is a question the answer to which will depend upon the faithfulness with which he obeys Russian orders and conforms to the fixed ideas of Russian policy.

SUFFER not disappointment by employing too many "cures;" but for the diseases of Infancy use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which never disappoints, and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

THE SCHOOL BOY.

We bought him a box for books and things,
And bags for his ball and his bat;
And he looked the brightest and best of kings
Under his new straw hat.

We handed him into a railway train
With a troop of his young compeers,
And we felt as though it were dust and rain
Were filling our eyes with tears.

We looked in his innocent face to see
The sign of a sorrowful heart;
But he only shouldered his bat with glee,
And wondered when they would start.

'Twas not that he loved not as heretofore,
For the boy was tender and kind;
But his was a world that was all before
As ours was a world behind.

'Twas not his fluttering heart was cold,
For the child was loyal and true;
And the parents lose the love that is old,
And the children the love that is new.

And we came to know that love is a flower,
Which only groweth down;
And we scarcely spoke for the space of an hour,
As we drove back through the town.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HARVEST—WHEAT AND HAY.—This topic is now in order. First as to the proper time to cut wheat. "If cut before the grain has passed its milky state," says H. M. Engle, in a recent public address, "it will shrivel and lose in weight, although it may make superior flour. If left to get ove-ripe, the grains will get rough and harsh, so that no after manipulation will bring it into condition to make the best white flour without a large proportion being carried off with the bran. Now, between these extremes, the problem is solved. I am confirmed in the opinion that as soon as the wheat grain has passed from the milky to the doughy state, it can be cut without losing any weight or danger of shriveling, even if we could mash every grain between our finger and thumb. At that period the bran is thin and most elastic, can be best separated, and will leave the largest proportion of white flour. From this period, until it becomes over-ripe, the bran will continue to thicken and become more brittle, and as the bran thickens and increases in weight, the yield of flour will decrease in the same ratio. Wheat cut in its doughy state must not be left in the hot sun to dry suddenly, but should be bound and shocked at once, and if capped, all the better so as to cure as slowly as possible. Early cutting has the advantage of less loss by shelling in the field, the straw will be brighter and more valuable for feed, and the sheaves will pack in one-third less space than when cut after being fully ripe."

We believe the views of Mr. Engle correspond with the experience of many of our best farmers and may be safely adopted by young farmers until their own experience shall prove the erroneousness of them, a circumstance not likely to occur.

In regard to the proper time for cutting grass for hay, should cut timothy immediately after the dropping of the blossoms, and clover as soon as the heads are all out, and before any of them turn brown.

The following sensible remarks we quote from a contemporary: "The object of the haymaker should be to seize on that particular period in the growth of the plant when it contains the largest amount of nutritive matter, and this is when the plant is in full bloom. Every hour that clover is allowed to stand after it has reached this point is at the expense of its nutrition, and if not cut until ripe, the stems have become so hard and woody as to be but little better than so many sticks.

"Another very important point in cutting clover early is its effect upon the land. It has been proved by actual experiments, extending back for the last quarter of a century and more, that plants removed from the land in the earlier stages of their growth exhaust the soil but little, the roots containing nearly all the elements of nutrition the plant took from the soil, but if cut after the seed has formed, nearly all the soil elements go to the formation of the latter. In order to cure clover hay of the best quality the sun should never be permitted to shine on it more than half a day after it is cut, when it should be put under shelter as soon as possible. So managed, it will retain its aroma and nutritive qualities in their greatest perfection, and be especially beneficial to milch cows in winter, not only increasing the flow of milk, but adding much to its richness, and imparting to the butter a color almost equal to that made in summer."

"It is not denied," says Mr. Engle, from whom we before quoted, "that all grasses will make a larger bulk of hay, if ripe when cut, than if cut when more tender, but the difference in weight (if any) is very little compared with the difference in bulk, while the latter is as much superior as hay as it had been for pasture or soiling. This applies emphatically to milch cows. Not only will they give more milk from hay made from tender grass, but the butter will be higher colored. In order to secure hay of the best quality, such as will make most milk and butter and keep animals in best condition, cut grasses when they contain the largest amount of saccharine matter; cure, if possible, and gather it as damp as it will allow without mow-burning, and you will have all that can reasonably be desired for good hay."

Another reason for cutting early is that it gives the second crop a chance to spring up and cover the ground before the hot, dry days of midsummer, furnishing a better sod for the following year's crop.

Last year, says R. K. Tomlinson, I cut a lot of mixed orchard grass and clover, May 29. The clover was in full bloom, the orchard grass just out of bloom. Raked it up the second day after cutting and hauled it in the third without rain. Late in the winter we came down to it in the mow; the cows waded right in as they would to fresh grass. They increased perceptibly in their milk and fell off again when brought back to common good hay. I am convinced that such dried grass will keep cows as well without feed as the average of hay will with feed. It answers the same purpose as roots in preserving the condition of cattle, and I think is much less costly and troublesome than the latter. It does not go so far in feeding as older cut hay, but the after-math is better and the ground improved more. I have tried curing hay in cocks, by much turning, &c., but like the following plan the best. Select a morning (for early cutting) when the wind has just veered to the North after a storm, or an attempt at it, and feels cool and fresh. Keep your machine going, (even if light squalls do come,) until you cut what you think is a good lot to risk or haul at once. If the grass is heavy shake out the thickest bunches, or in extreme cases turn it all once or twice. Let it lay spread over all the ground until it rakes well with a steel-tooth rake. Finish the curing in wind-row, by rolling it up to the sun and wind once or twice. Judge when cured enough by the feel of it in the hand and on the fork—not by the length of time it takes—and then, (if a good weather prophet,) you will have hay for which your cows and your butter customers will gratefully thank you. For horses let it get older—it keeps them too lax for working or driving.—*Farm Journal.*

FARM NOTES.

—Gas tar is recommended as a remedy against the depredations of the curculio. The smoking should be commenced by the time the young plums are as large as peas, and continued through the swelling season.

—Messrs. Thompson & Blong of Montreal, Canada, have purchased 5,000 sheep for exportation to London, Liverpool and Bristol, during May and June. The animals average in weight 140 pounds each, and were bought at from 4 to 5c. per pound.

—A practical farmer tells how to keep the bowels of a horse loose in winter as follows: At each feeding give him one quart of the middlings or shorts of wheat, as well as what grain and hay he will eat. This has been used for five years, and has never failed in effect.

—It is well for the dairymen to remember these proportions: A quart of average milk which has a specific gravity of 10.20 at 60 degrees F., weighs 2.15 pounds. One hundred quarts of milk are equal to nine pounds of butter, or twenty-one and a half pounds of cheese.

—Trees should be planted not only by dwelling houses and along roads, but they should be in every pasture and by watering places, and near every barn, wherever horses, cattle or sheep are to be provided for. All these animals suffer from the burning sun; and to say nothing of their comfort and enjoyment the cost of shade trees will be many times paid back in the saving of milk, fat, fleece and strength, which will result from protecting domestic animals from the heat of the sun.

—On a trial of twenty days duration steers of 1,200 lbs., fed 12 lbs. of hay and 8 lbs. of corn meal, were found not to gain at all, hence it was inferred that this ration was the normal food of support. But an addition of 2 lbs. of hay, 4 of corn meal and 4 of oil meal per day, making the total daily ration 30 lbs., resulted in a gain of 3 lbs. a day for each steer so fed.

The Russian grain crops are suffering from the ravages of a small coleopterous insect, which propagates with rapidity. In 1877 a reward was offered in some localities of 10 copecks for every quart of the insects collected, and 10,000,000 roubles were paid out in accordance with the proclamation. One-third of the entire wheat crop in Southern Russia is threatened. Very little is yet known of the habits or customs of the insect.

—Insects and the wind are the two chief agencies by means of which plants are fertilized, as they both aid in transmitting the pollen from blossom to blossom, though it is believed that insects are more useful and important in this work than the wind, especially to cultivated plants. Forest trees are almost invariably wind fertilized.

—When a farmer loses a horse, or ox, or any other animal, instead of leaving the carcass to be devoured by dogs or crows, he should cover it with six or eight times its bulk of earth, and thus arrest the fertilizing gases which otherwise would be thrown off. By so doing he would secure a quantity of manure worth five times the trouble it cost him.

—Some of the most successful grape-growers are of the opinion that it does a grape vine no serious harm to bleed at a cut branch. Dr. Jabez Fisher of Fitchburg, the most popular authority on the subject of the grape in that section, Massachusetts, has made the experiment of cutting a branch from a vine at a great number of different periods through the year, and he could see very little difference in the effect from the different periods at which the vines were cut, though he would not ordinarily prune very severely after the vine is in full leaf.

—The following table is given by an exchange to aid farmers in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation: 5 yards wide by 968 long contains one acre; 10 yards wide by 484 long contains one acre; 20 yards wide by 242 long contains one acre, 40 yards wide by 121 long contains one acre; 70 yards wide by 69½ long contains one acre; 80 yards wide by 60½ long contains one acre; 60 feet wide by 726 long contains an acre; 110 feet wide by 397 long contains one acre.

That Big Fee.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Sometime since a number of Detroit lawyers invested in and nailed up at their desks a sign reading that they were very busy just then, but would see the visitor later. The signs were doing all the good hoped for, when one day a withered-up old man entered an office, gazed stupidly around, and at last inquired:

"Kin I see the lawyer for a few minutes?"

He had a book under his arm and that settled his case. His eyes were directed to the sign, and after reading it he turned away, saying:

"Wall, if you're very busy I won't stop. It was a case where there was about forty thousand dollars at stake, and——"

But he was out in the hall by that time, and he didn't seem to hear the invitation to come back. The lawyer, vexed and annoyed, tore down the sign at once and hoped the old man might return. Sure enough, he entered the office again yesterday, and not seeing the sign he sat down and asked:

"Very busy this morning?"

"Oh, no—plenty of time," was the reply.

"Sure I won't annoy you?"

"Oh, you can't annoy me at all. I shall listen to you with the greatest pleasure."

"Wall, then," said the old man as he slowly undid his book, "I'd like to call your attention to this 'Life of Napoleon.' It is said that the engravings alone cost forty thousand dollars. We are selling this book to lawyers at——"

The attorney grew white around the mouth, and asking to be excused for a moment he put on his hat and went down for a ride on the ferry boat, calculating to be gone just two hours.

He Knows His Man.

(Chicago Times.)

There's a colonel down in Maryland, whose words of cheer warm the cockles of Zach Chandler's heart. He writes to the Senator applauding his gallant stand, and, referring to the hint that whisky is the inspiration of the old man's eloquence, says:

"I send with this, 'a little brown jug,' containing the same kind of whisky furnished President Lincoln, who sent it to General Grant. The latter got drunk and staid drunk from the time he captured Vicksburg until he accepted Lee's sword at Appomattox and saved the Union. It is good back-bone medicine. Don't fail to give President Hayes a nip. He needs it." Now this is a man who writes words and deeds most pathetically and effectively. When Zach is President he'll make that Marylander his Secretary of the Interior.

WHEN troubled with a sense of fullness or oppression after meals, the pleasantest relief attainable is one or two of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cents.

THE SAUCY ROGUE.

There is a saucy rogue, well known
To youth and gray-beard, maid and crone—
A boy, with eyes that mirth bespeak,
With curly lock and dimpled cheek:
He has a sly, demurish air,
But, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
His dart may wound you, unaware!

With bow and arrows in his hand
He wanders up and down the land;
'Tis jolly sport to aim a dart
At some poor maiden's fluttering heart;
She wonders what has hurt her there.
Ah, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
His dart may wound you, unaware!

Her nimble hands the distaff ply:
A gallant soldier-lad rides by;
He gives her such a loving glance
Her heart stands still, as in a trance,
And death pale sinks the maiden fair.
Quick, mother there,
Give heed, take care,
Else you may lose her, unaware!

Who stands there laughing at the door?
That rogue, who triumphs thus once more!
Both lad and maiden he has hit,
And laughs as though his sides would split,
And so he sports him everywhere;
Now here, now there;
He mocks your care;
You fall his victim, unaware!

Now who so masterful and brave
To catch and hold this saucy knave?
Whoever binds him strong and fast,
His name and deed shall always last,
But, if this dangerous task you dare,
Beware, take care!
Lest ill you fare!
The rogue may catch *you* unaware.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

What Wade Hampton Says of Their Feeling and Their Desires.

Senator Wade Hampton is in New York and has been interviewed by a reporter of the *Tribune*. In the course of the conversation he said:—

"The South is eminently conservative and has always been so. It wants to be quiet, and does not want to be the victim nor the mover in anything that will create trouble or mistrust. As to the laws permitting the presence of troops at the polls, they were war measures, and all wish them repealed. I would never have delivered the speech I did but for a speech of Mr. Thurman's some time ago, in which he denied, and truthfully denied, the charge that the South was dictating the policy of the Democratic party.

"If the Northern papers would try to get at the true disposition of the Southern people it would promote reconciliation. I know that they have sent able correspondents through the South, many of whom I have met and whose correspondence I have read. But I do not think they have seen with impartial eyes. They have felt constrained to write to suit the politics of the papers they represented. I refer as much to the correspondents of the Democratic press as of the Republican. At least, they have mistaken the true feeling of the South. It did not attempt to secede for war, and it does not follow that, because it did not succeed in leaving the Union, it still wishes to injure it. This is the only country the Southern people now have, and they wish to make it as great and prosperous as possible. The South ought to be credited with having prevented a war in 1876, when the whole country was at fever heat over the President. A gun fired in South Carolina then would have precipitated a general war. The South is stronger to-day than in 1860. There is no feeling of timidity actuating her present policy. There is no desire for another war. The South wants peace. This I know to be the feeling of the whole people there.

"There is another thing which ought not to be overlooked—that while the South is wholly Democratic and constitutes the strength of the Democratic party, we do not intend to ask a place upon the Presidential ticket for a Southern man. We want the party in the North to place two good men on the ticket, and we will support it for the national success of the Democratic party. With reference to the personal choice of the South for particular Presidential candidates, I do not think the South has made any. I believe that there has been a feeling that in justice to the old ticket it should be nominated. There are many reasons, however, which may be urged against this, and the refusal of Mr. Hendricks to be put in nomination again seems to render it impossible. I don't think the South cares a copper who the next Presidential candidate may be, as long as he is a strong national man. They do not care where he comes from or what his financial views may be.

"There is a great deal of misapprehension in the North as to the political condition of the negroes in the South. They seem to think that a colored man is bound to be a Republican because he is a colored man. I know personally many colored men in South Carolina who have always been consistent Democrats, and have suffered in consequence. There are only 75,000 white voters in my State and 90,000 colored voters. The latter, therefore, hold the balance of power. When I was elected Governor there were only 119,500 votes cast, and only 213 scattering votes thrown against me, and I was undoubtedly elected by the colored voters, who at that time had all the machinery of elections in their hands. There was not a quarrel or a fist fight in that election. The Republicans could not put a ticket in the field because the colored people were satisfied.

"I think it will be a great misfortune for the negroes to migrate in large numbers to Kansas. The climate is not suitable for them. My old field hands in Mississippi, where I cultivated a plantation, sent to me and asked my advice about going to Kansas. I told them they were freemen now, and had the right to go if they thought best, but that I did not think they would find the climate suitable. I advised them to send a delegation of one or two of their most inteligent men, on whom they could depend, to view the land and make a report. I think many who have already gone will die there during next winter, and that ninety-nine out of a hundred will want to get back before spring. Indeed some have returned already."

SACRED WHISKY.

How Brigham Young Broke Up an Opposition Liquor Business.

[Salt Lake Tribune.]

The eastern ministers and teachers will be told by the Mormons when they arrive in Salt Lake, that the Saints are a sober people, not addicted to liquor drinking or anything of the kind. In order to put strangers on their guard, we will quote the lamented Brigham, prophet, seer and revelator, who said: "We can produce the greatest and smoothest liars or any other shade of character you can mention." Now, Brother Brigham, while he may not have been one of the "greatest and smoothest," could be numbered with safety among "another shade of character." To illustrate: Several years ago he had a whisky distillery and a dram-shop in Zion, which it was generally supposed he ran for Christ's sake, but that was merely a pretext, for the Lord never got a drop of it. Ungodly Gentiles gathered to Zion and opened up a liquor house. This was in direct opposition to the prophet, and his wrath knew no bounds. The Gentile institution must be destroyed, and trusty Danites were assigned the task. That store was gutted, whisky-barrels were stove in, and the gutters of Salt Lake ran red with good whisky. History says there were more drunken Mormons staggering around the streets on that eventful day than were ever seen in all the time the prophet charged them $8 per gallon. It was a remarkable sight, and even the dogs matched with the saints to see which could get away with the free drinks, but the contest was unequal, and the

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

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PERMANENT SECTIONAL DIVISION

The *Nation* last week printed a striking communication on "the permanent causes of sectional division." The writer has evidently no party attachments, for he criticises the spirit and acts of each with equal freedom, but in judging the causes of sectional division he is compelled by the force of conceded facts to put the responsibility on the Republican party. He says, with truth that all will recognize, that to the section of that party which gives it vital force—that is, the aggressive, determined faction—there is "no more chilling thought than that of pacification." They hail with delight Southern outrages, and would "have just as many negroes murdered every week in the year, as might be necessary to keep the North roused to the point of forever voting the South down." We meet such people at every turn. They give tone to the Radical press, particularly the "religious" part of it. EBBETT and BAYNE, HARRY WHITE and SHALLENBERGER do their voting in Congress from this section.

The writer thinks these causes of permanent sectional division have their fountain head in the churches. We quote these striking sentences:

> This feeling, according to my observation, has its fountain head in the churches. For, although I was born in a section of Connecticut where Democratic opinion prevailed in the churches, I have never seen anything like it elsewhere. Undoubtedly four-fifths of the members of Protestant churches are Republicans. In the Methodist, and perhaps one or two other denominations, I should say nine-tenths are Republicans. Now, if I can read the churchly and clerical mind, I should say, further, that an unwritten article of its creed, and, in these sceptical days an even more binding than any written one, is, that Southern people are sinners, and that it is the duty of good Christians so to vote as to teach them that fact. This they have uniformly done. They did it when slavery existed, and even when they held slaves themselves, and they do it now. They did it as Federalists, as Whigs, as Republicans, and will do it again under some new name whenever the time comes. The strength of their animosity is such that it hallows, in their minds, the character and words of such men as Chandler, Morton, Logan, and Grant. Who does not remember how often, in his worst days and to the very last, Methodist Conferences all over the country continued to endorse Grant? The same thing frequently happened in the case of Morton. And here in Illinois such an ignoramus as Logan is a pet of the Methodist Church. Bishop Fowler (now of New York) calls him a "Titan." And is it not plain, today, that these men—yes, and Republicans generally—wish to remand as many Southern States as is possible to negro and carpet-bag government? Take South Carolina as the extreme case. How many Republicans are there who, in full view of the disgraces of the past, in full view of legislative halls filled with men in whose presence John Morrissey and John Logan would pass for statesmen, in full view of the millions of debt saddled upon that State by the Parkers, Kimptons, Chamberlains, *et al*,—how many are there, I say, who would not to-morrow remand that State back to the same or an equally ruinous administration under plea of regard for the negroe's rights? In fact, is not that precisely what their representatives are striving for in Washington at this moment; and is not the party gaining in strength daily upon this issue? And is not the President who displaced Packard and Chamberlain steadily yielding to them? Between two sections, one striving to force the other back to such a *regime* as that of from 1868 to 1870 in South Carolina, and the latter resisting, is it possible that love or harmony can exist? *Ought* it not to be, rather, a death-struggle?

The *Nation* writer has no love for the Democratic party. In its financial ideas he thinks "it deliberately abdicated all claim to respect and destroyed its promise for the future." "It lacks moral force," and he illustrates this in a novel way:

> A year ago the party redistricted Ohio, and indulged in a far from flagrant gerrymander. The State had been gerrymandered by the other side for a long period, and this was a clear case of tit-for-tat, such as might have been expected; yet to read three-fourths of the papers one would suppose the Democrats had for the first time in our history perpetrated a new and most outrageous political trick. Indiana had been for fifteen years and more outrageously gerrymandered by Mr. Morton and his followers on both State and national representation. Yet a late attempt to retaliate in a less degree was long delayed and partly failed in a Democratic legislature simply on account of the superior hue and cry which Republicans are always able to raise before the public. We see the same thing illustrated again in the case of contested Congressional seats. If the Democrats unseat an opponent Republicans, fresh from their series of similar practices, with the memorable case of Senator Stockton among them, make such an uproar as drowns defiance at once, and persuades the country that the Democrats are inventing new and unheard-of villianies. Again, we see it in the present contest of Congress. The attempt by the Democrats to compass the repeal of acts which, when passed, were so objectionable as to divide the party passing them, and were finally forced through by the same unparliamentary means now used to repeal, is denounced as "revolutionary" and unprecedented and monstrous, and the country seems to believe it.

The truth of this illustration is manifest. We have heard prominent Republicans denounce the Ohio and Indiana apportionments, as the vilest wickedness, who were the promoters or supporters of the gerrymanders under which we vote in Pennsylvania, which are infamous beyond all comparison; they work absolute disfranchisement. These Christian politicians go on the principle the Democracy should practice all the virtues, while they have absolution to enforce all the vices. To illustrate what colossus of virtuous indignation the *Chronicle* has wasted on the Ohio and Indiana apportionments, and with what placid resignation it accepts and profits by CAMERON and CONKLING disfranchising schemes in Pennsylvania and New York. The theory of these saints is that Republicans have *carte blanche* for all manner of wickedness. If we had space we could illustrate the same moral eccentricities from the pulpit as easily as the press.

The writer maintains in conclusion that there has always been an inveterate animosity between the two sections." Slavery was not the cause of it, for it existed before the revolution and is not now declining. At the North it is confined to about one-half the people, but that is the most influential, voting half. At the South the feeling is more unanimous. Concluding the correspondent says:

> For one, when I think about it all, I have my doubts as to the future. I query if the war was a finality. I even speculate as to whether the year 1961 will witness North and South a united nation. To speak seriously of a new civil war like the last is to entertain a terrible thought. Yet "the new rebellion" is daily dinned in our ears by vile demagogues who actually seem to try to provoke it. And I do not doubt there are thousands of shouting "loyalists" who positively desire it at the same moment they assure us it has already begun. Yet I think it may be safely doubted whether, even if assured of success, the North would be willing to enter upon such a task again. One such four years' test in a century is enough for any people.
>
> Contemplation of such possibilities will perhaps raise the question whether our greatest danger lies in the semi-religious, sectional prejudices of Republican pietists, or in the economic ignorance of the Democratic rag, tag and bobtail. A study of history sheds a deal of light upon such a question.

There is much in this to cause serious thought. For our part we have not lost faith in the Jeffersonian idea of the self-governing capacity of the American people, and in their saving common sense. The difficulty is to get it to act. It has saved us from peril in many great emergencies, and we think, could it have had fair play rather than the absolute rule of the politicians and agitators who did not represent it, even the fearful conflict which commenced in 1861 could have been averted. In the future, warned by the dangers of the past, it may be more prompt and decisive in asserting itself.

TILDEN IN 1880.

The New York *Sun*, up until a few months past, has been the warmest newspaper partizan of Governor TILDEN in the country; not by reason of any personal attachment, we feel bound to say, but because TILDEN possessed those essentials of statesmanship and administrative capacity, fully as requisite now, if we would bring the government back to a safe harbor, as JEFFERSON illustrated when he succeeded JOHN ADAMS in the infancy of the Republic. "The hold which Gov. TILDEN possesses on the minds of others," says the *Sun*, "comes from his fine intellect, his comprehensive and enlightened political philosophy, his luminous perception and exposition of Democratic principles, in short, from what we might call his statesmanship—an ideal quality in which we suppose he has but very few peers among our public characters." He does not possess the art of winning men to him by personal attractions, generous magnetism and an imperious will. Such qualities only command the few. The masses are drawn by more solid qualities. They appreciate capacity—the power and willingness to serve them—or are drawn by a sense of wrongs done him they elevate to leadership.

The *Sun* discussing the present state of the Presidential canvass, in the Democratic side for next year's nomination, points to the well understood fact Gov. TILDEN's cause has been deserted by nearly all the leading Democrats North, South, East and West, who were his most vigorous champions for the nomination three years ago. It goes over States and mentions leading politicians by name. "It is wonderful," it says, "this revulsion in the views and purposes of representative Democrats and of the Democratic press toward this eminent statesman. It is an immense revulsion. The politicians are against him; the press is against him; the machine seems everywhere to be set against him; and yet, as we have said, there is no intelligent man of any party who will not admit that *his nomination is not only possible but that it stands pretty high among the possibilities.*" Why this is so, the *Sun* explains:

> If Mr. Tilden should be nominated by the Democracy next year, it will be a most significant instance of the popular will asserting and enforcing itself against the most powerful, and most cunning, and the most resolute opposition. If Mr. Tilden is nominated, it will be because the people want him, and will have no other man.
>
> It is not unnatural that this should be so. The truth that he was elected in 1876, and that through fraud and audacity on the part of the Republicans, and cowardice and treachery on the part of certain Democrats, another man who had not been elected was put in his place, has impressed itself deeper and deeper upon the popular mind with every day that has since elapsed. That truth men naturally desire to vindicate. They feel that they owe this to the cause of Republican institutions, the cause of self government, the cause of right, of justice, of liberty. The Presidential Fraud first triumphant in American history must be condemned and branded, and this cannot be done in an other way so effectually—so people reason—as by electing Mr. Tilden in 1880 and putting him at the head of the Government. Now, this is a sentiment, a feeling, an idea, capable of developing an enormorous degree of zeal and enthusiasm in those who entertain it; and if Mr. Tilden should now again be selected as the Democratic standard bearer, it will be the work of this sentiment. It will also, though in a far less degree, be the work of a still existing popular belief that he is a man of extraordinary ability and that, if inaugurated as President, he will reform the Government.

This about covers the ground. Just as soon as the politicians are convinced that this great ground swell demands Governor TILDEN's nomination, they will fall into line as captains and lieutenants. We have observed one very peculiar thing about Democratic feeling on this Presidential question. Go into any fair representative county here in Pennsylvania, and you will find the court house politicians, the local leaders, all those well-up in politics and management, now shaking their heads at the suggestion of TILDEN; it will not do; he failed to maintain his right, and we cannot trust him again, etc. Pass them by and go among the farmers, who don't think much on politics and rarely talk it, and you will find an almost savage determination in nine cases out of ten that the cause and the man wronged in 1876 must be righted in 1880. An appreciation of this fact is the inducing cause that leads sagacious Democratic and Republican politicians to predict the likelihood of TILDEN's nomination in 1880, notwithstanding the extraordinary falling away from him of his prominent supporters. It is human nature working itself out in politics.

SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.

It is an interesting fact in connection with the restrictions upon suffrage in Rhode Island that in 1864 the following proposed amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the voters of the State:

> To extend the suffrage to naturalized citizens who have served honorably in the war during the rebellion, and to permit them to vote on the same terms as native citizens, waiving in their favor the property qualification required of other naturalized citizens.

The proposition was voted down, so that in Rhode Island a foreign born soldier or sailor, who served his country faithfully during the war, and who may, perhaps, be engaged in an honest and industrious occupation, cannot vote unless he owns real estate, while the native born pauper living on the town farm, and supported in part by the earnings of the foreign born citizen, possesses the right of suffrage.

The Rochester *Union* calls attention to the circumstance that Rhode Island, being clearly entitled to only one representative in the lower house of Congress, and to only three votes in the Electoral College, cast one more vote in 1876 for HAYES than the State was entitled to cast. It is not only within the power, but it is the duty of Congress to reduce the representation of Rhode Island, in accord with a provision of the act of 1872, making the apportionment, and which provides that, should any State abridge the suffrage except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the representation apportioned to such State shall be reduced accordingly. Rhode Island should not be permitted to cast four votes in the Electoral College of 1880.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative bill was agreed to in the House Wednesday and the bill passed. This leaves remaining to be acted on of the vetoed Appropriation bills, the Army bill now under consideration in the Senate, with the clause prohibiting the use of the money appropriated by the bill for the transportation of troops to be used as a police force in preserving the peace at elections. The Republicans of the House voted for the bill with this clause in it, but the Senate Republicans are opposing it. The Judicial Appropriation bill, with sections repealing the test oath, and providing a plan for summoning jurors in the Federal Courts, is in Conference Committe, on Senate amendments. The only material amendment which the Senate added to the bill was to the second section, which declares that the sums appropriated in the bill are appropriated for the purpose for which they are appropriated and for no other, and serves notice that no money will be paid by Congress for any purposes for which it has not appropriated money, until an appropriation is made for that purpose. This the Senate amended, excepting from the provisions of the section contracts for supplies for the army and navy. This was determined upon by the Senate Democrats, because of the fact that the proposition to make contracts or incur liabilities under the second section would interfere with the necessary supplies of the army and navy unless they were excepted. The Democratic correspondents state that with the section amended as it is, HAYES will sign the bill, although the Republicans stoutly assert that he will veto it.

To sum up, it is regarded as absolutely certain that the Army and Legislative bills will be signed. If the Judicial bill is vetoed, and Congress should fix a day of adjournment meanwhile before Mr. HAYES communicates to it his objections, he may again call it in extra session. A special says: "A week ago he would not, and the fact was generally circulated by Republican members. A good many Republican members still say that he will not call Congress together again, as matters can be tided over until the regular session. Others say, though, that he will immediately convene another special session. One thing is certain—that if Congress does not soon clear out there will not be a quorum left in either House, at the rate members are daily deserting the heated Capitol."

NOT EVEN A FIST FIGHT.

WADE HAMPTON said:

> When I was elected Governor there were only 119,500 votes cast, and only 213 scattering votes thrown against me, and I was undoubtedly elected by the colored voters, who at that time had all the machinery of elections in their hands. There was not a quarrel or fist fight in that election. The Republicans could not put a ticket in the field because the colored people were satisfied.

Yet what tales are poured into the public ear as to outrages in the way of bulldozing and murdering in the South. God-fearing Allegheny county, under Republican rule, can discount the most turbulent section of the South in the way of conventions, yet HAYES would never think of sending bayonets to preserve the peace.

ALTHOUGH the Republican State Convention is but one week after the Democracy meet, no delegates have been instructed for any candidate for State Treasurer, nor is it necessary. The ring will name the man after the Convention meets, and its business will be simply to endorse the selection. Mr. QUAY calls the Convention to Harrisburg and fixes the date without the intervention of the Committee. Why should he not name the candidate with the platform and pay for the band. It may be, under the workings of the new Constitution and the necessities of the Treasury, the prospect for spoils is not so great as formerly, which prevents the old time anxiety and rush for the place on the part of Republicans who were wont to spend four times the salary to have the handling of the funds of the State. There is a "Wolf" in the fold, and the lambs move with commendable caution.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

HANLON is the noblest "rowman" of them all.

As Valley Forge has been purchased and will be dedicated in a few days, in an address by Senator BAYARD to the public, is there not sufficient historic interest in Fort Duquesne and Braddocks' Field to give them a distinct dedication?

MEXICO comes to the front with another revolution. General NEGRET, with 3,000 adherents, has pronounced against DIAZ, and the latter has left the capital in pursuit, leaving VALLARTE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting President. The Mexican Congress has disbanded.

TE rival Democratic organizations of Philadelphia are about to settle all their difficulties and operate in harmony hereafter. This has been brought about by the conservative but active and leading men of the party, who appreciate the necessity for unity in the face of existing facts.

IF Jury Commissioners were appointed instead of elected there would be less complaint as to the character of juries. There would not exist the temptation to select men for jurors who are mainly serviceable at the polls. The system of selecting one from each party is proper, but liable to the abuse referred to.

GENERAL GRANT has written a letter to a friend in Galena, Ill., that he expects to remain on the Pacific coast for some weeks, then go to Galena to stay till cold weather, and then possibly spend the winter in Havana. This will give an opportunity for another excursion next spring to receive the General on his return from Cuba.

THERE is no better evidence of the upward turn of business than that furnished in this great manufacturing centre, where every mill is in operation and ready sales, although the profits are exceedingly small, which will be increased whenever manufacturers agree to hold together as to prices, and not cut under to secure contracts.

THE only Republican party South is composed of SHERMAN'S officials, who are expected to boom along with undivided front, at their next National Republican Convention for their employer. There is no more necessity for a constituency, on their part, than there was for votes in 1876. A good Returning Board and solid affidavits will do the business. The GRANT hippodrome don't appear to be as healthy as it was.

THE vastness in extent of the territory comprised within the boundaries of the Union may be imagined from the statement of a fact or two. Outside of the settled and occupied States and Territories, there are over *seven hundred and twenty-four millions of acres* belonging to the nation of surveyed lands, undisposed of and open to entry and settlement, and the enormous aggregate of over *one thousand millions of acres* yet to be surveyed.

VANDERBILT, the Railroad King, has returned to this country after an absence of twenty-six days. He remained but a few days on shore. His visit was for rest, which he secured on the ocean, where he was secure from telegrams and mails. The busy men of to-day find their head give way under the pressure of weighty business affairs, and they are wise in cutting off all connection therewith for a season. The human machine like any other, will not bear a strain beyond its capacity without risking a total break down.

WE hear from Washington, that the case of corruption against Senator INGALLS of Kansas, is stronger than any one of the kind presented to Congress for years. The evidence is of the most conclusive character, but the defense is working to secure a postponement until next winter, when the telegraphic testimony will have been destroyed, under the rule which requires the company to retain copies of dispatches only six months after they have been delivered. The Committee of the Senate is inclined to favor this device, but there are other Senators who will not stand this sort of snap-judgment and will bring the case up in open Senate, in order to prevent the destruction of the dispatches. They bring bribery home directly to the Kansas Senator.

WE trust none of our readers failed to appreciate the significance of the vote in the House on Monday, on the direct question of troops at the polls. Mr. SPRINGER, from the Committee on Elections, moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill to prohibit military interference at elections:

> WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore,
>
> *Be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls.

It was defeated, under the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to pass. The vote stood ayes 108, nays 82. Every affirmative vote was Democratic and every negative vote Republican.

FRANK HURD is a mighty smart young man, whose affections linger on Wall street. Being accused of opposing EWING he writes a letter saying he don't like General TOM personally or his financial views, but the former has nothing to do with politics, and as to his financial views, says FRANK dogmatically, "the currency question is practically settled." These points are from his letter:

> The issues are those made by Congress in its contest with the President. Free elections, no military interference with the people at the polls, and honest juries for the trial of American citizens. These questions involve civil liberty, the great principles of free Government, and the existence of the Republic. Upon these questions Mr. Ewing is earnestly on the side of the people. He has been one of the ablest advocates of the Democratic position in this Congress. * * * You well know how much I have to sacrifice in the way of personal feeling and political opinion to support Mr. Ewing. If I can vote for him I do not know of any other Democrat in Ohio who can not.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, in a late letter, says, in his usual vigorous style: "All things were rude and new sixty years ago, but men were men in those days. The stern, rough duties of life developed character. Common interests, free association and the duties of organizing society made men wise and filled the minds of those who lived in log cabins with a sense of self-respect and manhood which we do not always see now in great cities, in grand homes, and amid the displays of wealth and luxury. I have seen much of men, of social life, of dignity in these days of our country's greatness, but my mind turns back with reverence and respect for the strong wise men who laid the foundation of our prosperity. I am glad, therefore, to see everything which tends to keep alive in the minds of all men their obligations to their fathers. The command that we should honor our ancestors is not one that merely relates to family duties; it does not merely mean that those shall live long who honor their fathers and mothers, but it is a grand political maxim which gives assurance of enduring prosperity and power to all people who reverently bear in mind the virtues, the toil and the heroism of those who lay the foundations of States."

THE Ohio Legislature has enacted a tramp law very similar to that of Pennsylvania and some of the New England States. It defines a tramp as a person going about, out of the country in which he resides, begging and asking subsistence by charity. Females and blind persons are exempt from the provisions of the bill. The second section provides that any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house, or shall enter the yard or inclosure about any dwelling house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and shall not, when requested, immediately leave such place, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms, or other dangerous weapons, or shall do or threaten to do any injury to any person, or shall do or threaten to do any injury to the real or personal estate or property of another, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years.

THE OLD WORLD.

GERMANY.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, June 18.—The *Bourse Gazette* has reason to believe that the Government, in reply to an interpellation to be introduced in the Reichstag on Thursday, will state that it has no intention of modifying the principles which hitherto has been followed relative to coinage; will attribute the suspension of sales of silver to the state of the market and actual requirements of the Government, and will announce the intention of extending the coinage of silver, should such a means be ultimately necessary.

The Tobacco Committee has rejected its proposal to make new tobacco duties retrospective.

AN OVATION TO HANLAN.

WILL START FOR HOME JULY 1ST.

NEW CASTLE, June 18.—The stakes and Sportsman Challenge Cup were handed to Hanlan at the social gathering to-day. Hanlan, Ward of Toronto and Christopher Barrass have signed the usual sureties for the safe custody of the cup. Hanlan said he should, of course, be much pleased if the next challenger consented to come to Toronto. But rather than cause any misunderstanding, he would be happy to return to England to row any *bona fide* challenge of championship status. Hanlan's reception in New Castle throughout the day was most enthusiastic. The ovation is unprecedented. Hanlan starts for home July 1st.

THE WALKING MATCH.

ONLY TWO CONTESTANTS ON THE TRACK

LONDON, June 19.—4 A. M.—Ennis finally retired at 4:30 o'clock last evening, seeing he had no chance of making 450 miles, which was necessary to entitle him to a share of the gate money. He was wonderfully well and fresher than on Tuesday, but his feet were blistered and festered. Harding also retired after doing 109 miles and one lap. Brown and Weston have both beaten all previous records. The score at three o'clock this morning stood: Brown, 318 miles; Weston, 313 miles and 1¼ laps. Two to one on Brown is still forthcoming.

SICILY.

FIVE VILLAGES DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

ROME, June 18.—There was a violent earthquake yesterday near Aci, Sicily. Five villages were almost wholly destroyed. Ten persons were killed and several injured. The inhabitants of the district are fleeing *en masse*.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

A DISPATCH from Rome says Cardinal Di Fiaetto is dead.

THE will of Baron Lionel de Rothschild disposes of personal property to the amount of £2,700,000.

THE OHIO TICKET.

Ex-Governor Tilden, in an Interview, Pronounces it a Good One.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A Southern politician of some prominence, who has been in consultation with Governor Tilden, narrates the position he takes on the Ohio election: "It is a good ticket, and I sincerely hope it will win," he said, and he became quite excited when it was suggested that he might like to see it defeated. "I have been a consistent and earnest Democrat all my life," the Governor observed, "and it would be simply ridiculous to charge me with any such feelings." He apparently took great interest in hearing everything relating to the coming campaign, and spoke in the kindest terms of all who are mentioned as competitors of his in the great race, especially of Hendricks. He said nothing to indicate how he felt on the subject of Governor Hendricks' positive declination to take the second place on the ticket again, but some of his friends in New York look upon it as a decided political mistake, and they are probably reflecting his views. They argue that he would naturally fall heir to the first place but has nothing to expect from a flat refusal to enter the list again. In answer to a question about the Governor's health the gentleman replied he was hale and hearty; nothing in the world was the matter with him but a slight paralysis in two fingers of his left hand from rheumatic gout, from which he has suffered more or less for many years. He takes his usual dash each day on horseback and supplements it with a long walk. He thinks it too early yet for the Democrats to talk of a candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., June 16.—The Democratic County Convention assembled here to-day and nominated the following ticket:

Sheriff—George Perritte of Canonsburg.

Director of Poor—William Baker of Cross Creek township.

Commissioner—Moses McKeag of Washington.

J. F. Judson was chosen Senatorial and John Birch, J. Q. A. Boyd and Dr. James F. McCarrell Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, with instructions to support D. O. Barr for State Treasurer.

The ticket nominated is an exceptionally strong one and will receive the support of the entire party. A. H.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

SHARPSVILLE, June 16.—The Democratic County Committee selected W. C. Whistler, Frank McGuigan, Dr. Patt Clark and John Brush delegates to the next State Convention. The sense of the committee was unanimously expressed for D. O. Barr. W. P.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, June 17.—The Democratic City Convention to-night, by a vote of 22 to 2, instructed David Maurer, elected Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention, to vote for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer. J. C. McAlarney, a Barr man, was selected as the choice of the Convention for Senatorial delegate.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., June 18.—The Dauphin county Democratic Convention to-day elected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Messrs. Hocker, Mayer, Enders, Hoffer. They are all instructed for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer. D.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HUNTINGDON, PA., June 18.—William De Armitt and J. Womer have been selected as delegates to the Democratic State Convention. They were unanimously instructed to support D. O. Barr. S.

THE Democrats and Nationals of Lackawanna county held their conventions yesterday. A union of forces is probable.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES:—Mr. Dan Barr on Saturday secured two or three mor delegations to the Democratic State Convention. He must feel pretty safe by this time, having the western counties about solid, and a considerable number of delegates here and there through other sections of the State. He has had a clear field so far.

THE Venango Republicans have selected the following delegates to the Republican State Convention, viz.: Senatorial Delegate, J. M. Grosh of Oil City, and for Representative Delegates, E. E. Clapp, George E. Mapes and W. P. Smith. The committee also fixed the 10th day of August next as the time for making the nominations for county officers.

HON. SAMUEL BUTLER of Chester county, the probable candidate of the Republicans for State Treasurer, is fifty-four years of age, was for some years engaged in teaching, but latterly followed farming. He served as Director of the Poor of Chester county from 1865 to 1871, and has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1877.

THE Juniata Democratic Convention met at Mifflin on Monday and nominated Samuel Fowler for Sheriff, James McDonald for Register and Recorder, and John Maloy for Jury Commissioner. Thomas McCollough was chosen Chairman of the County Committee. The convention adjourned without naming delegates to the State Convention.

THE Return Judges of the Democratic primary elections of Westmoreland county met at Greensburg on Saturday last. Herman P. Hassons of West Newton, was nominated for Prothonotary by 371 majority; John Bell of Donegal township, for Clerk of Court by 124; George Freeman of Mount Pleasant township, for Poorhouse Director by 685, and William Chambers of Franklin township, for Jury Commissioner by 940. Thomas J. Barclay was chosen Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

SAYS the Harrisburg *Patriot*: The *Telegraph* (Harrisburg) is trying to play over again its old game of stirring up factions among the Democrats of this city. The attention of the few Democrats who take that sheet is called to its strained effort in that direction in last night's issue. It would have people believe that there was a great Barr and anti-Barr fight at the delegate election last Saturday night, and lugs Senator Wallace's name into the matter, as usual. Now, the truth is that there was no issue made in regard to the nomination for State Treasurer. All the candidates for delegates, except in possibly two wards, were favorable to Mr. Daniel O. Barr, and many of Mr. Wallace's warmest friends declared themselves favorable to Mr. Barr's nomination.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to THE POST from Butler, says: "The Democrats of Butler county will hold their convention on June 23d, to nominate a candidate for Jury Commissioner (the only officer to be elected next fall), and to appoint delegates to the State Convention. There is no political excitement whatever, the prizes to be won not being worth a struggle for. The probability is there will be a small convention and that some distant townships will not be represented. There are few even to worry over the doubtful honor of going to Harrisburg (and pay their own expenses) to help to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. Uncle Jake Zeigler makes up a ticket which he recommends as worthy of adoption by the County Convention and apportions them over the county in a very judicious manner. The delegates will probably be instructed for D. O. Barr for Treasurer."

To Builders, Mechanics, and all Workmen.

There is no remedy in the world equal to POND'S EXTRACT for any disease where pain exists. It is acknowledged by many of the greatest medical men of the day, as being the best known remedy for all of the complaints for which it is recommended. *It should always be kept in readiness.* For *Injuries* or *Accidents* it is worth its weight in gold. *Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles,* for which it is an invaluable specific; also *Neuralgia* and *Rheumatism,* and *many other ills* alike in character, yield to its magic influence. In fact, it may truly be called "a *priceless* boon to suffering humanity," for any external or internal inflammation or bleeding. Pond's Extract is sold everywhere. WAR

HANLAN THE VICTOR.

No Such Fine Rowing as Hanlan's Ever Seen in British Waters.

He Leads His English Opponent from the Start, Winning Easily

By About Ten Lengths, in Twenty-one Minutes and One Second.

50,000 Persons Witness the Spectacle. Who Urge on the Contestants by Deafening Cheers.

LONDON, June 16.—The single scull race between Edward Hanlan of Canada, and William Elliott, the English champion, was rowed at noon to-day over the Tyne championship course, and resulted in an easy victory for Hanlan. The course was from the Mansion House to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge, a distance of about three miles and a half. The shore on both sides of the river was crowded with spectators, and it is estimated that fully eighty thousand people witnessed the contest. The river was, meanwhile, alive with craft of all descriptions, while all the windows and roofs of the houses commanding a view of the river were crowded. The weather was fine though dull, and the water was beautifully smooth.

GETTING READY.

About 10 A. M. stake boats were moored in the center of the river, opposite the Mansion House. Elliott was the first to step out into his shell, assisted by Renforth and McGregor. He was greeted with loud cheers from thousands of excited admirers. Hanlan took ship on the Gateshead side of the river, and came in for an equal share of applause. They rowed slowly to the stake boat, where both men stripped for the struggle. Elliott was stripped to the skin, but Hanlan wore his dark blue sleeveless Jersey. Elliott, who looked confident and cheerful, called out to several of his friends on the umpire's boat, "I will take three to one that I lead all the way." No response was made to the champion's offers. A few bets at six to four were made, however, on the umpire's boat. Hanlan came through High Level Bridge, having embarked on the south side. He lifted his cap to his friends on the cutter. In the meantime the referee's boat floated up to the starting point, and took its position. Renewed cheering took place, both men took a preliminary spurt of a few minutes, and returned to the starting point.

THE START.

At 12:15 all was declared ready. After three false starts were made, the men got away on equal terms, amid cries of "They're off!" "They're off!" At the third stake Hanlan began to forge ahead of his competitor at a rapid rate, passing him as easily almost as a steam vessel does a sailing boat. Hanlan rowed thirty-nine strokes to the minute. Within a very short time Hanlan was two lengths ahead in the first mile. When the men had reached the lead works, Hanlan led by four lengths, and was giving Elliott the wash of his boat. The shouting and yelling on the shores at this time, encouraging Elliott to great exertion, was deafening.

HANLAN ROWING EASILY.

Hanlan was evidently rowing a winning race, and Elliott was hugging the shore. At Eastwick's gangway, Hanlan, finding the race safe, reduced his stroke to thirty-two. Elliott meanwhile was rowing at thirty-five, and beginning to show evidence of rowing wildly. His steering was very faulty. Hanlan's steering was excellent. In passing Armstrong's Crane there was no difference in the relative positions of the two men. The referee's boat was about a quarter of a mile behind on the south of the Island, known as King's Meadow. The water was as smooth as a mill pond. At the head of the Meadew Hanlan was rowing thirty two strokes and Elliott 36, and leading him five lengths. When off Fenwell boat house, a little beyond Paradise Quay, Hanlan stopped rowing to look around him to ascertain the distance he had yet to row. This feat of his recalled to mind his bailing out his boat about the same place, when he defeated Hawdon. About this time a death-like silence fell on the assembled thousands, for England's champion had been defeated almost without an effort by the Canadian oarsman.

COMING IN TEN LENGTHS AHEAD.

After smiling pleasantly to those on the shore, Hanlan took to his oars again, and began rowing with all his might, to make up for lost time. The gap between him and Elliott was soon increased, and, amid deafening plaudits, Hanlan rowed under the Spotswood bridge, winning the race by ten lengths, in twenty-one minutes and one second, and gaining the well deserved title of champion of America and England.

Sporting reporters say that such a performance as that of Hanlan to-day has never been seen in British waters.

RECEPTION TO HANLAN.

After the race, Hanlan, accompanied by Col. Shaw and several Canadian supporters, returned to Newcastle, where he was cordially welcomed by a large concourse of people. In response to repeated calls, Hanlan appeared at a window of the Newcastle *Chronicle* office and thanked the people very warmly for their kindness. He highly complimented Elliott for his invariable courtesy, Col. Shaw also addressed the crowd. Both were loudly cheered. In the evening, at a concert in Newcastle Town Hall, a splendid diamond ring was presented to Hanlan on behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Newcastle. Hanlan, who was received with cheers, said he had that day encountered one of the best scullers he ever met.

Elliott said he was satisfied that no man in England could beat Hanlan. He (Elliott) would row any man in the world, barring Hanlan, for £200 a side.

MATCH BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND BOYD ARRANGED.

A match has been arranged between Elliott and Robert Boyd on the Tyne for £200 a side, to take place four months hence.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Gen. Negret Pronounces Against Diaz and Leaves the Capital.

Diaz in Pursuit—Vallarte Acting President—Congress Disbands.

GALVESTON, June 16.—The *News* special from Laredo, dated the 15th inst., says reliable telegraphic information from the city of Mexico, June 11th, says Gen. Negret, commanding the Mexican army, has pronounced against Diaz and left the city with three thousand adherents. Diaz is in pursuit. Vallarte, President of the Supreme Court, is acting President. Congress has disbanded. Diaz has removed Generals Trevino and Navanjo, appointing Gen. Tolentino to the command of the Monterey district.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Devotes Another Day in Discussing the Army Bill.

Exciting Debate in the House Over Bill Prohibiting Political Assessments.

Republicans Again Filibuster Against Jurors' Test Oath Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The bill to amend the act of 1793 for the enrolling and licensing of vessels for the coasting trade, was again taken up and passed.

ARMY BILL DEBATE.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Withers (Dem. Va.) explained its provisions.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep. N. Y.) asked Mr. Withers, who had charge of the bill, to explain the meaning of that part of section 5 (formerly known as section 6), which says "no part of the money appropriated shall be paid for subsistence, etc., of any portion of the army 'to be used as a police force to keep peace at the polls at any election held within any State.'" Would it continue to be lawful for the President and authorities to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to keep peace at the polls?

Mr. WITHERS (Dem. Va.) said it troops could be used to keep peace at the polls in any other manner than as a police force, the bill would prevent such use.

Mr. CONKLING said he asked because it apparently had been attempted to give the idea in another place that the bill only prevented the army from being used as a civil police force. But it seems to be generally understood that its real intent was to prevent the President from using the army to execute the laws of the United States and to preserve the peace. He did not intend to speak against the bill at length now, but moved the following amendment at the end of section 5, "except in aid of the civil authorities."

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem. Ind.) asked Mr. Conkling whether he was in favor of using the army at the polls on election day.

Mr CONKLING replied he was in favor of executing the laws when necessary by aid of the military power on all days, and at all places, including places where polls are held at election on election day.

Mr. VOORHEES—Does the Senator think we have a law at this time, a law authorizing the President to interpose the army at the polls?

Mr. CONKLING said there was more than one provision authorizing and requiring the President to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed at all times and places.

Mr. VOORHEES said he asked the question to see how much harmony there was in the Republican party. A leader of the party, elsewhere, had lately said in reply to the same inquiry, "I think we have not, that we never had it, and that we never ought to have it in time of peace."

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. Voorhees if he was in favor of that proposition himself.

Mr. VOORHEES answered that he would not vote for this bill to save his own life if he supposed it allowed any President to surround the ballot-box and interpose troops to control elections on election day. We say we will not allow the use of troops to keep peace at the polls, and we do it be cause we have faith in the capacity of the people to preserve peace themselves.

Mr. CARPENTER asked Mr. Voorhees if the people were any more capable of keeping peace on election day than on any other day?

Mr. VOORHEES said they were in one sense. All the people were out on that day for a good purpose, and though the bad class were out too, the good element prevailed.

In further remarks, Mr. Voorhees said he had not intended, at any time during this session, to vote money to allow troops to be used to control elections. He denied there had been any misunderstanding between himself and the Senator from Ohio on this subject, as alleged in some newspapers.

Mr. VOORHEES having spoken of three Massachusetts regiments who interfered with elections in Indiana in 1864, Mr. BLAINE said there must have been something extraordinary about those troops. He had heard of them ever since as having troubled nearly every place in Indiana.

Mr. MCDONALD (Dem. Ind.) read a letter from an eye witness of a certain transaction at Indianapolis, tending to show that the Massachusetts troops were not mythical.

A long discussion ensued.

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. Voorhees why he supposed troops were there.

Mr. VOORHEES said he believed it was to recruit Indiana negroes to fill Massachusetts regiments.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep. Minn.) read a long report of Jacob Thompson to the Confederate Government about "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana, indicating, according to Mr. Windom, these Massachusetts troops were sent to Indiana to suppress that treasonable organization, and succeeded in hindering their operations.

Mr. WITHERS suggested that all rebellion records should be read.

Mr. MCDONALD replied to Mr. Windom. He denied that Thompson's letter proved anything or had anything to do with this question, and denounced any assertion that threw doubt on the loyalty of Indiana. Every county in that State furnished its full quota of Union troops.

Mr. BECK (Dem. Ky.) read affidavits going to prove military interference at the polls in 1865.

Mr. WITHERS said he would endeavor to secure a vote on the pending bill before adjournment to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ATKINS reported back the Legislative Appropriation bill and the Senate amendments thereto with a report recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The report was agreed to.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem. Tenn.) submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution repealing certain clauses of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved March 3d, 1879. The report was agreed to.

The Judicial Expenses bill was received from the Senate and referred to the Appropriation Committee.

THE QUESTION OF POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House then resumed consideration in the morning hour of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. CONGER (Rep. Mich.) opposed the bill as an infamous political proposition. It was the most infamous attack ever made on a political party in the House. He expressed (in conclusion) the hope (sarcastically) that he had said nothing in the least offensive to the other side. [Laughter].

Mr. ACKLEN (Dem. La.)—Everything that you say is generally offensive.

Mr. CONGER (contemptuously)—Ah! the gentleman from Louisiana has expressed an opinion of my remarks.

Mr. ACKLEN (defiantly)—He has and will maintain it.

Mr. CONGER—I am very grateful to the gentleman for disagreeing with me. It will raise me in the estimation of my constituents and of all Northern gentlemen.

Mr. MCLANE (Dem. Md.) replied to Mr. CONGER, and said that if he had ever been disposed to have any respect for the political professions of the gentleman from Michigan, or of his political associates, he might be somewhat surprised at the manner in which this bill had been received by him (CONGER) and them. Whatever of political prestige and power the Republican party had, arose from the very corruption which it had fastened upon the country from illicit and improper use or abuse of Federal patronage, so that he was not surprised at the opposition to the bill. If it had not been for the political abuses practiced by the Republican party in that direction, it would not to-day have possession of the Executive of the country, and yet the gentleman from Michigan turned his face to the Democratic side of the house and talked about an infamous proposition. If he (MCLANE) could find in the whole political life of the President of the United States (so called, as the gentlemen were in the habit of styling him) one political trait more honorable than another, it was his professed desire to reform the public service. He had listened in amazement to the claim of political virtue made on the other side, for never had there been a political party in the country so far removed beyond the right to make such a claim. Great in enormity, even beyond the fraud of the Electoral Commission (monstrous as that fraud was), was the habitual political corruption which the Republican party had fastened upon the country.

Mr. CONGER said he had endeavored to express his idea of this caucus bill as the most infamous measure ever presented by a political party.

Mr. HOSTETTER (Dem. Ind.)—It is not a caucus bill.

Mr. CONGER (incredulously)—Why, sir, not a Democrat in this House has ever dared to breathe without caucus permission. No Democrat goes in or out, eats, drinks, sleeps (laughter) without permission of the caucus. The country knows it, and he is a bold man who denies it.

Mr. HOSTETTER—I deny it.

Mr. CONGER—Then the gentleman is a bold man. (Laughter.)

Mr. MCLANE said the gentleman from Michigan made a great mistake about the bill. It in no wise invaded the rights of the people, North or South. It was intended to deal with one great source of political corruption.

Mr. DUNNELL—When the Democratic party was in power, did it ever propose to pass such a bill?

Mr. MCLANE—When we get into power again——

Mr. DUNNELL—That is too far in the future. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. MCLANE—When we get into power again, if you put this law on the statute book, we will have to follow it.

Mr. DUNNELL—You will repeal it at the first session.

Mr. MCLANE proceeded to argue that no greater source of corruption existed in this country than the assessment of officeholders. It was the meanest vice he had ever heard of in morals to tax the officeholder for what the gentleman from Michigan (Conger) and every other man who entered public life ought to take out of his own pocket. He asserted that $5,000 had been sent into the State of Michigan by the National Executive Republican Committee. How much of that had gone into the district of the gentleman from Michigan (Conger.)

Mr. CONGER—Not a cent.

Mr. MCLANE thought that perhaps the gentleman dare not avow it because he knew that no man ought to hold a seat on the floor in the procuring of which any money had been used. He explained, in answer to questions, that the bill did not intend to apply and did not apply to pensioners of the Government, but did apply to all the great contractors with the Government who had been assessed for the past fifteen years. The gentleman must have done himself great injustice when he talked about interference with something that he wanted to do. Though he (McLane) had never given the slightest consideration to the professions of political rectitude, yet this was the first time he had ever heard a man glorying in his own shame and infamy. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Never before had he heard, either a Republican or a Democrat, stand up and avow himself the champion and defender of political corruption and vice. On the contrary, he had never known a man so mean, so bad, so politically corrupt, that he did not want to wash his skirts of such political corruption. The gentleman was blinded by his own partisanship and passion, and was like a mad bull when a red flag was flaunted in his face. When that gentleman said he saw nothing on the Democratic side of the House but political corruption and secession [a voice on the Republican side, "that is all there is"], he did his people great injustice. When the gentleman supposed that his constituents would wallow in the fraud and corruption that he was willing to wallow in, he was very much mistaken. No one in Michigan, in his senses, would endorse the sentiment that officeholders should be made to contribute for political purposes. He then branched off from the consideration of the bill and proceeded to draw a picture of Louis Napoleon, holding in one hand the Church, in the other the State, and utterly indifferent to civil rights; stolid, apathetic, indifferent, reckless, unscrupulous, careless of human life, careless of every moral principle—that was Louis Napoleon. Need he write "horse" under that picture when applied to American politics? Did not everybody recognize the American President who had been, and who, if the honorable gentlemen on the other side could have their way, would be again. [Cries of "He will be" and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MCLANE—"Will be!" for shame, then, to you, if he is, and not only shame to you, but to this country. Continuing, he paid homage to the military record of General Grant, but said that never before the time of General Grant had he known of a President sitting in the White House who had had at his side a corrupt, a confessedly corrupt Minister, and who had on the occasion of that Minister's resignation "accepted the resignation with regret."

Mr. HAYES (Rep. Ill.)—Was the gentleman asleep when Buchanan, and Floyd and Cobb, and Thompson were in?

Mr. MCLANE—I wonder at the gentleman making such a lame answer. What has Buchanan, or Floyd, or Thompson to do with Grant?

Mr. HAYES—You said you never knew so corrupt a President.

Mr. MCLANE—You cannot go to the country with any such excuse. You cannot talk about Buchanan, and Floyd and Thompson. In the first place, Floyd and Thompson indignantly denied the charges against them, and defied your investigations, while, on the other hand, guilt was confessed, and when not confessed, was absolutely proven, and you are indebted to my forbearance that I do not extend my picture. [Shouts of "Go on."]

Mr. McLane—I say, in all candor, you are indebted to my forbearance if I stop at the Secretary of War, because you know as well as I do, that it did not lie in the mouths of any of his associates to call that kettle black. Continuing, he reproached the Republican party with fostering corruption and vice. The issue was before the country, and the issue was the present bill. He was persuaded that it was no other motive but a corrupt, political motive which deterred gentlemen on the other side from considering the bill.

Mr. CONGER—That is an infamous assertion from the gentleman, and I say it to him here in my place.

A great deal of noise and confusion ensued.

Messrs. HAWLEY and MANNING demanded that the language of McLane and Conger should be taken down as unparliamentary. The words were written by the official reporter and read by the Clerk, and the Speaker having decided that the language did not apply personally to any member in his representative capacity, McLane was permitted to proceed with his speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH (Rep. O.) asked Mr. McLane if he would favor an amendment extending the bill to officeholders under State and municipal governments.

Mr. MCLANE said he would not, because that would be beyond the constitutional power of Congress. He would extend the principle as far as possible, and he doubted not that the principle being once established, State governments would also act in the same direction.

The discussion was closed by a demand for the regular order of business, and the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

JURORS' TEST OATH BILL.

The House then took up as unfinished business the Senate bill in relation to jurors.

Mr. HERBERT, (Dem, Ala) who had charge of the bill, tried to get the Republican side of the House to agree upon a plan of disposing of the bill, but was met by the objection, that, as the principle of the bill was embodied in the Judicial Appropriation bill, no action could be taken until that bill was finally disposed of.

Thereupon Mr. HERBERT moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, and the Republicans resorted to their favorite strategy of declining to vote, so leaving the House, technically, without a quorum. After various roll calls and further proceedings for a call of the House were dispensed with, a Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Blount and Baker was appointed on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

An attempt to have action taken on the bill in relation to juries was again made, and again resisted, and after about two hours spent in the struggle it was abandoned by some Democrats, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to which was referred the memorial of J. B. Green and others, of Rhode Island, relating to alleged violations of sections 1,754 and 1,755 of the Revised Statutes, and alleged violations of civil service reform, was authorized to sit during the recess, and to appoint a sub-committee to conduct the investigation.

ARMY BILL DEBATE.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. BECK (Dem. Ky.) read many affidavits of Union men and ex-Union soldiers, showing military interference at elections in Kentucky in 1865, in reply to Blaine's standing challenge to produce instances of the kind.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep. Me.) replied to Mr. Beck's remarks about interference in elections. He said General Palmer's order establishing martial law was issued in support of Governor Bramlette's previous orders. Having formerly spoken of the kind of school books in use in the South, he had been met by the assurance that no such books were now used there. He held in his hand a reader, compiled by a Southerner for Southern use, which he severely criticised as containing articles only from Southern writers, and even those not of National repute.

Mr. VANCE remarkod that Mr. Blaine had not shown the nature of the selections, but only names of authors.

Mr. BLAINE thereupon read a selection written by Vance himself, being a florid description of mountain scenery, which elicited great laughter, in which Vance joined, saying he was satisfied now that the book was of a very high order of literature.

Mr. BLAINE admitted that there was no "sectionalism" in that extract.

A STORMY SCENE.

1 A. M.—Mr. CONKLING said he was willing to accept his full share of responsibility for resistance to this arbitrary attempt. The words "as a police force" were a mere cheat. The operative words were to keep peace at the polls.

Mr. CONKLING having charged the other side with bad faith in not allowing the time taken by the Mississippi River Commission until this morning to be allowed in debate on the Army bill, Mr. LAMAR (Dem. Miss.) rose at the conclusion of Mr. CONKLING'S remarks and said that as far as any intimation of bad faith to him was concerned, he had lived in vain if he was not superior to such a charge from such a source. It is not my purpose, he said, to indulge in personalities. But I will say to the Senator, that if he intended to intimate anything I have done was not in good faith, I pronounce his statement a falsehood which I repel with all the unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it.

Mr. CONKLING, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the benches advanced to his desk and said: Mr. President, I was diverted during the commencement of my remarks, the culmination of which I heard from the member from Mississippi. If I understood the member right, he intended to impute and did in plain and unparliamentary language impute to me an intentional misstatement, (pausing) the Senator does not disclaim that.

Mr. LAMAR—I will state what I intended, sir, so there can be no mistake.

The presiding officer (Cockrell) called Mr. Lamar to order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded: Whether I am willing to respond to the member from Mississippi depends entirely upon what that member intends to say, and what he did say, and for the time being I do not choose to hold any communication with him. I understood the Senator to state in plain unparliamentary language, that the statement of mine to which he refers was a falsehood. If I caught his words aright, I have only to say this not being the place to measure with any man the capacity to violate decency, to violate the rules of the Senate or to commit any of the impropreties of life; I have only to say that if the Senator, the member from Mississippi, did impute or intended to impute to me a falsehood, nothing except the fact that this is the Senate would prevent my denouncing him as a blackguard and a coward. [Applause and hisses.] Let me be more specific, Mr President: Should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the Senate, charge me by intimation or otherwise with falsehood, I would denounce him as a blackgaurd, as a coward and a liar. The rules and the proprieties of the Senate are the only restraint upon me. I do not think I need say anything else, Mr. President. [Applauses and hisses.]

The CHAIR demanded quiet in the galleries.

Mr. LAMAR—I have only to say that the Senator from New York understood me correctly. I did mean to say just precisely the words and all that they imputed. I beg the pardon of the Senate for unparliamentary language. It was very hard; it was severe; it was such as no man would deserve, and no brave man would wear. [Renewed demonstrations of approval and disapproval.]

The CHAIR—The galleries will be cleared upon a repetition of the applause.

Mr. CONKLING—What is the question before the Senate.

The discussion of power to send for absent Senators was resumed. There now seems to be no prospect of adjournment.

1:30 A. M.—Mr. THURMAN is making a long argument upon the rules. He holds that the Senator cannot be compelled to vote under existing rules.

3:30 A. M.—The Senate is still in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. NEAL (Rep. O.) introduced a joint resolution, defining the meaning of section 2, of the act making appropriations for payment of arrearages of pensions. Passed. (It includes within the provision of that act all persons who have been, or may hereafter be, placed upon the pension rolls, by virtue of any special act of Congress).

The House then resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. HOSTETLER (Dem. Ind.), who had charge of the bill, insisted on the previous question, as the Republicans declined to fix any time for action on the bill before January next.

The Republicans, thereupon, decided not to vote, leaving the House without a quorum.

The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions and the bill went over without action.

Mr. MCMAHON (Dem. O.), from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Judicial Expenses bill with the Senate amendments. Nos. 2 and 3 (verbal) were concurred in, and amendment No. 1 (excepting from the provisions of the bill, section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes) was non-concurred in.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. McMahon, Cobb and Monroe as Conferees on the Judicial Expenses bill and the House adjourned.

HEAVY FREIGHTAGE.

Shipments of Freight From Chicago Last Week.

(Special Dispatch.)

Business in the shipping of grain and provisions to the seaboard has been remarkably heavy during the week just closed. Much of it has been done at the low contract rates which prevailed prior to the Niagara Falls meeting; but these contracts are now practically completed, and still the offerings at the increased rates are heavy, doubtless owing to the further increase decreed at New York last week, and to go into effect next Monday. The grain and meat shipped during the week was distributed among the various roads as follows: Michigan Central—Grain, 30,385,488 pounds; meat, 13,896,180 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—Grain, 28,517,840 pounds; meat, 9,137,140 pounds; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago—Grain, 20,124,400 pounds; meat, 6,638,795 pounds; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis—Grain, 8,629,000 pounds; meat, 6,692,800 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio—Grain, 7,094,398 pounds; meats, 118,924 pounds. Both of the Vanderbilt roads have carried much more than the percentage awarded to them at the Niagara Falls meeting, while the Pennsylvania Companies and the Baltimore & Ohio lines have fallen far behind their due percentages. The Michigan Central & Lake Shore have together had about 62¼ per cent. of the total business, though entitled to but 57 per cent. under the new agreement. It remains to be seen whether Vanderbilt will relinquish this surplus of business, or whether the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio will submit quietly to such an inequality of distribution.

REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS

Go Squarely Back Upon Their Promises of Last Week,

And Vote that the Army Shall be Used at the Polls.

(Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The Republicans were forced to make a record in the House on Monday which will require a good deal of explanation. It will be remembered that when the Army bill was under consideration in the House on Wednesday last, and which passed the House on the same day, only twelve Republicans voting against it, General Garfield made a speech explaining the Republican position in voting generally for the sixth section of the bill. This section provided as follows: "That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held in any State." In his speech of Wednesday last General Garfield said:

"I do not know of a man in this House who is in favor of using the army of the United States as an ordinary police force to run elections. [Applause on the Democratic side, and counter cheers on the Republican side.] There are, I believe, about forty thousand polling places in the United States. If our army roster was full, officers, soldiers and camp-followers, we would not have over twenty-five thousand in our army; and if there was a law for using the army as a police force at the polls, we should have about three-fourths of a soldier to each polling places. Now, if any body proposed to deploy our army in that way, I do not know where the lunatic lives. We hold two things: 1. That we will not, if we can help it, let vital and righteous laws be repealed or modified as a condition of getting an appropriation to support the Government. We have resisted, and will resist to the end, all such measures. And in the second place, even under the pressure of party feeling and opposition, will do no act, cast no vote that will place us really or apparently in any attitude inconsistent with old and recognized principles and traditions of English and American liberty—namely, that civil, not military force, is the usual, the safe, the American method of keeping peace at the polls."

General Garfield is recognized as the leader of the Republican side of the House. His influence can be well estimated by the fact that notwithstanding the previous attitude the Republicans had sustained, he induced all but twelve of his Republican colleagues to vote for the Army bill. In order to test the sincerity of the Republicans, the Election Committee of the House, after the declaration Garfield had made on behalf of his party, prepared a bill precisely in accord with the manly utterances of the Republican bellwether, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of election; therefore be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls."

About two o'clock when the House was droning through the weary stazes of an uneventful session, Springer was recognized by Randall and put in the bill, and demanded a suspension of the rules on its passage. The bill is precisely in accord with the sixth section of the Army bill, which met the disapproval of only twelve Republicans last Wednesday. Had a hand grenade been thrown over on the Republican side it could not have created more of a flutter. The bill gave to the Republicans the chance to vote on a direct affirmative proposition that the army should not be used as a police force to keep peace at the polls; and, despite their leader's key-note of less than a week ago, every Republican voted against the bill, and thus gave the solid seal of the party to the position that it is not unlawful to use the army as a police force. When the roll was first called a good many Republicans dodged the vote, until a quiet conference had been held in the cloak room. Even Garfield sneaked away and did not vote on the first call, and would have crawled out of it had his presence not been so conspicuously known to every member. This vote stultifies the previous vote of the Republicans, and puts them on record as being both opposed to using the army as a police force and in favor of it. In this instance Sherman, not knowing that the mine was to be sprung, had not the opportunity to advise his factotum who does his bidding in the House, and the result is that the Republicans, by a solid vote on a direct proposition, say to the people of this country that it is lawful to employ the army as an ordinary police.

Justice Woodward.

(Reading Eagle.)

Hon. Warren J. Woodward, who has been quite ill, is rapidly improving in health. What was first regarded as a serious trouble is fast disappearing. During his whole life he has been a hard worker, using his ability and knowledge during the last twenty-five years for the benefit of the public. The people of Pennsylvania will be glad to learn that one who is so highly qualified will be spared for years of further usefulness.

Purge out the Morbid Humors of the Blood by a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

WASHINGTON.

An Agreement Reached by Conference Committee on Judicial Bill.

Senator Ingalls Expected to Ask To-day for an Investigation.

SENATOR BAYARD AND THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Distorted and exaggerated accounts having been put into circulation in regard to the circumstances connected with the tender of his resignation as Chairman of the Finance Committee by Senator Bayard, the following is given as the facts, derived from proper sources: On the 5th instant, at the request of a number of Senators, a caucus was called to consider the propriety of some action on the Warner Silver bill. The Senate sat until such a late hour that afternoon on the United States Jurors' bill that it was found impracticable to hold the caucus. The next day the Senate Finance Committee met and took up the Warner bill. Mr. Bayard was proceeding to give his views against it at some length, when Mr. Voorhees intimated, but in a perfectly pleasant manner, that the Chairman was talking against time. Mr. Bayard then, without further remark, put the question, and it was decided to postpone action on the bill until next December.

When the Senate met, Mr. Coke of Texas, without consultation with any one, submitted a motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject. On the 9th instant the Democratic Senators held a caucus, when the matter of Mr. Coke's resolution was brought up. Mr. Coke made a long and very earnest speech on the subject. He said that green backism was running wild in Texas, and if something was not done to counteract it the Democratic party would inevitably lose the State. Unlimited and unrestricted silver coinage would save it for the Democracy. In these views his colleague (General Maxey) concurred. All of the Western Democratic Senators who spoke made the same expressions as to their States, and were firm in the belief that the Warner bill afforded a common ground upon which the Democratic party of the whole West and South at least would unite and present a solid front. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Kernan of course dissented from the above views, but both of them were understood to say that they would not consider it any discourtesy if the Senate should vote to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject. During the whole proceedings, while the discussion was at times of an animated character, nothing disagreeable or unpleasant occurred, and the caucus adjourned without coming to any decision.

On the 10th the Senate took the vote on Mr. Coke's motion to discharge the committee, and it was lost by one majority, Messrs. Bayard and Kernan refraining from voting. The failure of the motion was a source of great disappointment to many of the advocates of the bill, and in the course of conversation on the floor among themselves, these Senators regretted that, according to their belief, an opportunity to strengthen and solidify the Democratic masses of their sections was lost through a small number of the Eastern Democrats acting with the Republicans. Mr. Bayard was not insensible to this criticism, although there was nothing in it personally offensive. He therefore wrote a letter to Mr. Wallace, chairman of the caucus, tendering his resignation as the head of the Finance Committee. It is understood that the letter was brief, that it was couched in the courteous style which always pertains to the Delaware Senator, and that, in substance, the reasons given for the step were that he did not wish to hold such an important position where he did not reflect the wishes of a majority of his party, and that, of course, it was impossible for him to surrender his own convictions. This letter was shown to a number of Senators, personal friends of Mr. Bayard, who went to him and requested him to withdraw it, but he would not do so. The caucus of last Friday was then called, at which Mr. Bayard was not present. His letter was the main subject up, and, as stated, a committee was appointed to confer with him and request him to withdraw his resignation and to arrange for an understanding which would be mutually satisfactory to the friends and the opponents of the Warner bill.

THE JUDICIAL EXPENSES BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Committee on the judicial expenses appropriation bill reached an agreement this evening which will be reported to both Houses early to-morrow. Their report will recommend that the second section of the bill be enacted in the following modified terms:

SECTION 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability under any of the provisions of title 26, of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service on election days until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have been made by law.

This section, as passed by the House, prohibited the making of contracts or incurring of liabilities (in advance of appropriations) "for the future payment of money" for any purpose whatever. The Senate amended it by the addition of a proviso continuing in force the exception made by existing law in favor of the War and Navy Departments.

The Conference Committee propose still further to narrow its prohibition by making it apply only to the appointment or payment of deputy marshals for service on election days.

THE CASE OF SENATOR INGALLS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed consideration of the question whether they should recommend an investigation by the Senate of the charges contained in memorials which have been referred to them concerning the election of Senator Ingalls. Five (or according to one account), six of the Democratic members of the committee, took the ground to-day that the investigation ought to be ordered, but upon intimation from the minority that Ingalls had himself determined to ask the Senate to authorize an investigation with a view to vindicating himself, and of some of his friends implicated by the charges, the committee postponed formal action upon the case to afford Ingalls an opportunity to-morrow to take the initiative if he so desires.

THE PARDON BOARD.

Many Allegheny County Cases Heard, but Only One Pardon Recommended.

22 Applications Refused, Including that of John C. Stroup.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, June 18.—The only case in which a pardon was recommended by the Board was that of Reddy Bill of Allegheny, because of his impaired health.

PARDONS REFUSED.

Pardons were refused in twenty-two cases, among them the following from Allegheny:

John Richardson, riot.

Joseph Crown, misdemeanor and conspiracy.

John C. Stroup, abortion.

Bernard Meenan, burglary.

Nicholas Hoffman, aggravated assault and battery.

Thomas Higgins, selling lottery policies.

James Lacock, assaulting a woman.

The case of Andrew Tracy of McKean county, convicted of murder in the first degree, was continued to the next meeting in July.

HELD UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The following Allegheny cases were held under advisement:

Thomas Edmonds, horse stealing.

Tom T. Matthews, receiving stolen goods.

The case of John S. Morton of Philadelphia, was also held under advisement, as was also that of Dennis F. Canning, a Mollie Maguire of Schuylkill county, whose testimony is wanted to convict additional murderers.

MUST HANG.

The commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment was refused to Nimrod Spatenhuber, who will be hanged at Lebanon on July 3d. R.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Democratic State Committee to Meet on the 26th Inst.

COLUMBUS, June 18.—A call has been issued for the Democratic State Committee to meet here on June 26th for organization.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

A Wife's Complaint Against Her Husband.

The Scott Township Case—Decree of Divorce Granted—Suit for $5,000—Wants a Settlement.

Barbara Bretz on Wednesday entered suit in court by her next friend Anton Winkler, against Joseph Anton Bretz, the Dollar Savings Bank, the Germania Savings Bank and a number of other individuals. The plaintiff complains that she was married to Anton Bretz on the 18th day of April, 1869, by his cruel, barbarous and inhuman treatment her life has become burdensome, and fearing that he would take her life she left him, and has ever since maintained herself by peddling herbs and through aid from kind friends. That at the date of the said desertion her husband was the owner of a personal estate valued at $16,500, being an account in the Germania Savings Bank for $6,073, and an account in the Dollar Savings Bank of $3,167, a mortgage for $3,000, one for $2,500, and one for $559 50 against three of the defendants, on which payment of $100 had been made. That on the 3d of May, 1879, Joseph Anton Bretz made an assignment of said mortgages and bank accounts to his four children for the avowed purpose of cheating and defrauding the plaintiff out of her rights to maintenance out of his estate, and for the purpose of defrauding her out of her interest in said property incident to her marital relations. That the devises or assignee of this property were parties to this intended fraud and knew the purpose for which it was made, and were largely instrumental in having it brought about and conspired to cheat the plaintiff out of her maintenance from her husband's estate, and out of what interest she may have therein on the decease of her husband should she survive him. That for more than a year prior to the desertion the plaintiff herself made the living for herself and husband, kept the house and paid the rent by the fruits of her labor and he brutally denied her a decent living, and while he hoarded up his wealth he denied her the absolute necessaries of life. That the accumulated fortune that he lately enjoyed and assigned with fraudulent intent was largely the result of her toil and labor for many years. That the plaintiff has in preparation and is about to file a petition for a divorce and alimony. She prays for a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from selling or assigning any more of the property, bank accounts, &c., or from making any more payments of interest until further order of Court. She also prays that upon a final hearing the said assignments be declared void, and that a perpetual injunction be issued restraining the defendants from disposing or assigning the property until she has secured a maintenance out of the same, and to grant such other relief as the nature of the case may require. W. A. Holman, who is counsel for the defendants, states that he has another side to the case which he will make known at the proper time.

THE SCOTT TOWNSHIP CASE.

An argument took place in the Common Pleas No. 2 in the case of Montgomery against Scott township. The case is a suit for damages sustained by the plaintiff by falling over an embankment from a road belonging to the township which was in bad condition. A verdict for $8,000 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. Malcolm Hay, Esq., counsel for the township, applied for a new trial on the charge that Montgomery had been in conversation with jurors and had taken them after the verdict to a hotel and "set up a big dinner." The Court appointed a Commissioner to take testimony and the same was returned to Court. The testimony showed that Montgomery had spoken to but one juror, and then only to say "good morning." It was held, however, that merely speaking thus together, with the supper afterward, was sufficient to warrant a new trial. The matter was held under advisement.

SUIT FOR $5,000 DAMAGES.

Mrs. Clifferty entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for $5,000 damages. Last December the husband of the plaintiff, Patrick Clifferty, was run over and killed by a train on the defendant company's road at Forty-eighth street. He had stepped off the main track to avoid an express train and was struck by a car which had been "cut off" from a freight train in order to allow it to run into a siding. There was no flagman with the car, and Clifferty had no warning of its approach. Hence the suit for damages.

WANTS A SETTLEMENT.

Robert Medill filed a bill in equity, in the Common Pleas No. 2, against Wm. McFarland and wife. The plaintiff and his two sisters, Mrs. McFarland and Mrs. James Hazlett, recently inherited a farm in Indiana county of one hundred and twenty-six acres. The portion of Mrs. Hazlett the plaintiff purchased, so that he has now two-thirds of the farm. He and Mrs. McFarland have been unable to agree upon a partition, and he now asks the appointment of a master and a lawful partition to be made.

A decree of divorce was on Wednesday granted in the case of Thomas H. Magogney against Melissa Magogney. The ground was unfaithfulness to marriage vows. The parties were married in 1868 and lived together until November 1877 when the wife left for St. Louis with one Isaac W. Duncan with whom she is said to have lived there as wife. Duncan subsequently deserted her and she returned to this city. She left with $1,800 belonging to her father. The wife's maiden name is Aber. She resided with her parents at Coal Valley, Jefferson township until the time of her marriage. She is now residing with her father.

NEVER RETURN.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column. je22:2tW

INDIAN ADVENTURE.

A Pittsburgher Gets a Near call From an Outlaw Indian.

General Scott was the name of an Indian who during the last winter and spring hung about a camp in the Black Hills, near Deadwood City. He was an outlaw. No tribe would acknowledge him. A few weeks ago the general was suspected by the miners in the camp of several bold thefts that had occurred. One night guards were posted along the ravine at the edge of the camp. Shortly after midnight an object was seen crawling towards the water from the farther side. The guards fired. Next morning the general's left moccasin was picked up at the point of aim. That was the clue. All the miners turned out as to a Fourth of July spree. Twenty-one men, well armed, started on the hunt. The general's trail was struck a half mile above the camp, among the timbered hills. One mile further the foremost miner, a man named Chalmers, whose home is in Pittsburgh, felt the sting of Scott' first bullet as it plowed a furrow along his scalp. The miners saw that Scott had come hotly to bay under a ledge of rocks, and that he was game. The twenty men began to surround him, when, after firing three shots from a revolver, he flew across a valley, zig-zagging his course to dodge the twenty balls that whistled after him. But in a moment he fell, struck in the leg. When he dropped he rolled into a sink-hole and was again at bay. His shouts of defiance echoed among the rocks. All at once he arose and knowing his fate, hobbled toward his pursuers. At every step he fired a shot and took or dodged one. Charles Judson fell, mortally wounded. Even when the desperate savage went down his finger pressed the trigger again, sending a bullet into the clouds. The scalps of two white men were found in his camp.

What Girls Can Do.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Perhaps skeptics may be compelled to acknowledge after a while that girls can do something besides dress and flirt. From the *University of Michigan Chronicle* we observe that every year since they have been admitted to that institution, with the exception of 1878, more girls than boys, in proportion to their respective numbers, have passed successfully through the course and been graduated. The per cent. of girls graduating in '72 was 100; of boys, 90; of girls in '73 was 100; of boys, 52; of girls in '75 was 70; of boys, 60; of girls in '76 was 67; of boys, 63; of girls in '77 was 70; of boys, 63; and of girls in '78 was 50; of boys, 69.

"You Don't Know Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Billousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they done them so much good, I continued with them, and they are here well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. je21:2tW

The Emlenton Storm.

A terrible wind and rain storm passed over the Six Points oil field Sunday afternoon, doing great damage. Sixteen rigs were levelled, houses were unroofed, trees uprooted in every direction, and for miles around Crawford's Corners the fences were scattered peace meal all over the country. Two men were injured, one named Leadstone, working on the Zeigler well, Robinson farm, is reported badly hurt by falling timber. The storm also paid its respects to Emlenton and blew down three rigs there. Besides these, the weather vane on the school house was blown off. Shades were blown down, windows broken, and other damage done. The storm seemed to be moving in a southeast direction and was apparently a half-mile in width.

A Rare Opportunity for Profit.

The Stock Market shows positive indications of strength, and remarkable fluctuations are occurring every day, which bring large profits to those who avail themselves of the advantages thus opened. The new Mutual Capitalization system originated by Messrs. ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Bro

GEN. THOS. EWING OF OHIO.

He is Confident the "Three-Legged Ticket" will Sweep the Buckeye State.

His Views on the Union of the Democracy and the Presidential Nomination.

(N. Y. Sun of Saturday.)

Gen. Thomas Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, where he was engaged all day on private business. He will return to Washington to-day. He was found at leisure a few moments last evening, and he talked with confidence in the success of the Democracy of Ohio at the coming election. Gen. Ewing is a tall, well-built, soldierly-looking man, with iron-gray beard and hair, a broad, massive forehead, Roman nose, firm set but pleasant mouth, and keen dark-blue eyes. His manner is cordial and pleasing, and he expressed himself frankly on the pending questions of prominence in the campaign.

"What are the prospects of union?" he was asked.

"The Democracy was never more united than we are now. As soon as our nominations were announced the work of active organization was begun, and is now going on rapidly. We are going to have a hot and lively campaign, the most exciting we ever had in Ohio."

"You regard it, then, as the key-note of the Presidential campaign for 1880?"

"Very much so. The campaign will be fought greatly on national issues."

"How about the recent vetoes of Hayes?"

"They will help us very much. I have no doubt —indeed I know—that the people of Ohio are with the Democracy on all the points of issue they have made with the Administration during the present extra session of Congress. I am sure that Hayes has lost ground in Ohio by his vetoes, and that the vote in the coming election will show it."

"How about the election law and the Supervisors and Marshals at the polls?"

"Well, we have not felt it so much in the West as you have in the East, but the Republicans in Cincinnati tried something of the same game that Davenport did in New York. Many Republicans, I know, are with us, and we expect to add some of their votes to those of the united Democracy in favor of a free ballot box."

"Do you expect there will be much of a cry made by the Republicans about 'Confederate brigadiers' in this canvass?"

"Well, they won't wave the bloody shirt much. I guess Rice and myself, with only three legs between us, can beat Foster and Hickenlooper on four legs when they come to the military part of the canvass."

"Do you expect much help from the Eastern Democracy—any of the 'sinews of war?'"

"Oh, we don't expect to be helped with money. We are the poor man's party. We are going to fight this battle on principle. We have made our platform, and we shall stick to that. We never did require any pecuniary aid from the East."

"Shall you enter the canvass in person?"

"Oh, yes; I shall begin about the middle of August, and go all over the State. Perhaps before that time I shall go to a few picnics, or make a Fourth of July oration, or attend some of the nominating conventions, or something like that. We generally begin the heavy work of the campaign about the middle of August, and keep it up as lively as we can from that time until the end."

"How about the Greenback vote?"

They polled about 38,000 at the last election, and we don't expect they can do as well this time, because there are in both the Democratic and Republican parties more or less who will be kept there by the affiliation of the platform with the feeling in the West on financial questions. We do not expect the Greenbackers will draw any from us, while we expect to deplete their ranks by the stand we have taken in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. I think the Democracy of Ohio are a unit in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. A large part of the Republicans are of that way of thinking, too, but I think our platform is nearer to the views of the people than that of either the Republicans or Greenbackers. I think the tendency of the world is now more than ever toward the unlimited coinage of silver. Bismarck and the German States are coming to it. The Latin Union will come into it, and I think you at the East will change your minds before long. I do not think there is to be such a glut of silver as some persons fear."

"You don't think this will be in any sense a rag-baby campaign?"

"Oh, no. We differ from the Greenbackers in that our chief wish on the paper money question is to substitute Government money for National bank money. The pending questions before Congress will be prominent in the canvass, and will be taken care of. Hayes' vetoes have strengthened us and done much to unite us in the active work of this campaign. We are conscious that the East is looking to us for the opening gun of the great Presidential fight, and we are confident that we can carry the State for the Democratic ticket. We have only about 3,400 plurality to overcome, and the pending issues are in our favor."

"How about Presidential candidates?"

"We hope the Republicans will nominate Grant. We are not afraid of him, or Sherman either. As to Mr. Tilden, opinions vary about him. Some think he is entitled to the nomination; others think some other man would be stronger. Our present energies, however, are directed to carrying the State. We will think more of Presidential candidates afterward. We think the Greenbackers were ruled by the Radical wing in the nomination of Piatt, and weakened themselves. As for the Republicans, we think we have spiked their principal guns in advance. So far as I can judge the prospects for a Democratic victory in Ohio were never better than they are to-day. If we can carry Ohio, we can carry Illinois and the other States of the Western and Northwestern States will be sure to be with us. We shall have a heavy vote, and I have no doubt we shall win."

PHILADELPHIA.

The Oil Fire Breaks Out Afresh—Loss, $150,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The fire at Point Breeze was rekindled at 11:15 A. M. by a stiff breeze which prevailed, and the flames were found to increase to immense proportions. The Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company's warehouse building, about 500 feet long and 150 feet wide, took fire from burning oil, which escaped from the bark Ilion, one of the vessels which has been in flames since the fire of Wednesday. From the Atlantic petroleum stores, which caught first, the fire spread to the wharf of the Empire Storage Company, and from thence communicated to the warehouses of that concern. In the Empire stores were forty thousand empty barrels (valued at about one dollar each) which were entirely consumed together with the wharf and buildings.

In addition to the loss of one thousand feet of wharfs on Wednesday, there have been three thousand feet more burnt today. The crude oil line pipe from the works to the river, which is used to fill barrels, is on fire at the wharf end and has been cut to head the fire off from the refinery. The fire has now little or nothing to feed upon. The five vessels destroyed at Point Breeze on Wednesday last were valued altogether at a little over $120,000 while the Standerd Oil Company had about $150,000. These figures, with certain other small losses, make the total loss by Wednesday's fire about $300,000.

THE LOSSES.

The loss by to-day's fire will not exceed $150,000. Lecompte & Perkins, whose loss is about $25,000, are covered by insurance. Warden, Frew & Co.'s loss is estimated at $50,000.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

POLITICAL.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the nterests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIFFENBACH,
P. J. PIERCE,
P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

FOR CORONER.

J. G. ROLSHOUSE,

OF McCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d&Wtc

FOR CORONER—

THOMAS A. PENDER,

OF FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. ju2:d&Wtc

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

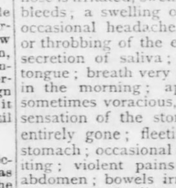
The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.



In the whole history of medicine no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. mh27:1w&W 1

WANTED At Once Young **10** More **Men**

and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this Institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book keepers, Assistant Book-keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address **COBB'S A. B. COLLEGE**, Painsville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply. de21 eow-dw W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases. Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-marks on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract** Take no other preparation. It is NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and	$1	75
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

New York and London.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

se23:MWF&W-nr

POND'S EXTRACT,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY { A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.

A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Sharps, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON,

169 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:2d&W

L.S.L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed!

Louisiana State Lottery Company

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of **$1,000,000**, to which it has since added a reserve fund of **$350,000**. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

During which will take place the

109th GRAND MONTHLY

AND ONE

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879.

Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana,

and **Gen. J. A. EARLY,** of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1	Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1	Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2	Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4	Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20	Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	200	20,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
10,000	"	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100	do. do.	100	10,000
100	do. do.	75	7,500
11,279	Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commissioners.
Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for Circulars or send orders to

P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana

Or same at

319 Broadway, New York.

my14 :eWS&W4tmy17:1

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro Chemical Pad Co., P. O. box* **3329**, N. Y. mh22:1lt W

WEBER PIANOS. PALACE ORGANS.

Careful buyers, after searching tests and examinations, are settling down to the opinion that the very best instruments to buy are the WEBER PIANOS and PALACE ORGANS. In them you get the perfection of musical qualities, with the capacity of standing the greatest amount of use. ☞Be sure to examine them before buying any other make.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,

79 FIFTH AVENUE.

mh20:AD 3m

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

WHEREAS, On the 17th day March, 1873, a Limited Partnership under the firm name of Shoenberger & Co., (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between William H. Shoenberger, John Z. Speer, Thomas S. Blair, Chas. L. Fitzhugh, Peter Shoenberger and Gottlieb A. Steiner, as general partners, and George K. Shoenberger and John H. Shoenberger as special partners, the same to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878:

AND WHEREAS, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said William H. Shoenberger, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership, to the above named Peter Shoenberger, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said William H. Shoenberger, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376:

AND WHEREAS, By a certificate dated the 27th day of June, 1878, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 455, said Limited Partnership was renewed and continued for a period of five years, from the 30th day of June, 1878:

AND WHEREAS, the said firm or Limited Partnership desire to enlarge their business by including therein the manufacture of steel in its various forms.

Now we do further certify:

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "Shoenberger & Company."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, and also the manufacture of steel in its various forms in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are John Z. Speer and Gottlieb A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair and Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and John H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm, was as follows, viz: The said George K. Shoenberger has contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said John H. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) in cash.

5. That said partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1879.

THOS. S. BLAIR,
CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
P. SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.

je21:6tW

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.

10TH

POPULAR DRAWING OF THE

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the City of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879.

On which occasion a **GRAND CONCERT** will be given, holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send a representative with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize			$30,000
1 Prize			10,000
1 Prize			5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500	each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100	each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50	each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20	each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10	each	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Prizes,	$300	each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200	each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100	each	900
1,960 Prizes,			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or to B. H. PORTER & CO., Gen'l Eastern Agents, 1227 Broadway, New York. je12:2tTS-tc&Wtjly20

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Warren, deceased, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER, Executor.

THORN HILL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 26th, 1879. my3:6tW

RAPID TRANSIT.

The splendid new steamship "Arizona," of the Guion Line, which arrived in New York on Sunday after an ocean passage of 7 days, 11 hours, will leave New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on Tuesday, June 17th. For passage or any information concerning a trans-Atlantic trip call on MAX SCHAMBERG,

A 131 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND BOILERS in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street. ap4:d&W R. MUNROE

WANTED—EVERY FARMER AND mechanic to call at 431 Fifth avenue, Room 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine J. J. Kouch's Patent Potato Digger, the greatest invention in the county. This Digger will dig and gather 5 acres of potatoes per day. Township, County and State rights for sale low. je14:W1m

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. je11:1yr W

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT WILL PAY

To Read Carefully the Latest Price List OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

NEWPORT BUTTON AND TIE

Low Walking Shoes for Ladies and Gents FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT

C. D. SIMEN'S.

Child's Bright Gr. Button Shoes,	7 to 10..		85
" " Goat "	7 to 10..	$1	00
Misses' " Grain "	11 to 2..	1	00
" " Goat "	11 to 2..	1	25
Ladies' " Grain Lace "	3 to 8..	1	00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters..			75
" " Sidegore "		1	00
" " Button Shoes		1	25
" " Front Seam Button Shoes		1	50
" " Kid Foxed "		1	50
" " Lace Shoes		1	00
" Kid Newport Ties		1	00
" Turkey Morocco Newport Button		1	00
" Fine Kid Fancy Slippers			75
" Lasting Slippers			50
" Kid and Morocco Button Shoes		1	75
" Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes		1	50
" Kid and Morocco Front Seam B'n		2	00
Boys' and Youths' Cong. Gaiters		1	00
" A. Calf and Boys' Fine Hercle Alexis		1	25
" " Lace Walkinphast		1	25
" B. Calf Button Shoes		1	50
Men's Extra Heavy Sole Shoes		1	00
" Heavy Sole Congress Gaiters		1	25
" " Buckle Shoes		1	50
" B. Calf Button Shoes		2	00
" Fine Calf Button Shoes		2	50
" B. Calf Boots		2	00
" Custom-made Calf Boots		2	50
" Fine Calf Dress Boots	$3 00 and	3	50
" B. Calf Low Shoes		1	25
" Imit. Goat Low Shoes	$1 50 and	1	75
" Fine Goat "		2	00
" Extra Fine Calf Low Shoes, to button and tie		2	50
" Hob-nail Brogans		1	00
" Working Shoes			85

78 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.

mh15:MW-btk W

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.

fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., or Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices. jul4:d&Wly

GRAY'S SPECIFIC,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary Complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

Stammering Cured!

Address, **G. WALTER DALE,**
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja5 W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A lifetime experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

PITTSBURGH, June 10, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called The Six-Mile Ferry Company, the character and object of which is to erect and maintain a steam ferry across the Monongahela river in the county of Allegheny, at or near the location now known as the Six-Mile Ferry.

je14:3t W HILL, BURGWIN, Solicitor.

UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sr., deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor.

je21:6tW Upper St. Clair P. O.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DEPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMness of SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., uniting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

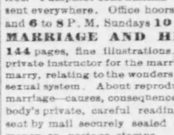
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



A Vegetable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. Discovered, New, and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true Way, viz: Direct Application to the parts affected. Nervousness, Lassitude, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Blotches, Emissions during the Sleep, Impaired Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Premature Old Age, Barrenness (sterility), and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originated, and no matter of how long standing. Each Pastille contains in a condensed form the full curative properties of a Dollar Bottle of any other Remedy. Prepared from Receipt of Prof. HARRIS, late of the Faculty of the Ohio Medical College, Discoverer of the Positive Cure for Epilepsy, Fits, &c. Sold by Druggists generally. Price $

FATAL FLIRTATION.

Horrible Domestic Tragedy at Hunter's Creek, Michigan.

An Infuriated Husband Shoots the Destroyer of His Peace, Murders His Wife and Blows Out His Own Brains.

LAPEER, MICH., June 14.—A frightful tragedy occurred at Hunter's Creek, five miles south of here, last night. Alanson Stephens, night watchman in John Clarke & Sons' mill, at Hunter's Creek, had been married three or four months, and had become jealous of his wife, suspecting criminal intimacy between her and John House, a neighbor. Thursday he visited Lapeer and purchased a Victor seven shooter No. 1, twenty-two caliber. When he bought it he asked if it would shoot straight, stating his occupation, and saying he had for some time contemplated buying a revolver for his wife, who was afraid to stay alone nights. He also purchased a box of fifty cartridges.

About half-past eleven Friday night, while on duty as watchman, he stepped out of the mill, saw a light in his house, came up, and, looking through the window, saw his wife sitting at one end of the table, near the window, and John House at the other end. He immediately went back to the mill, secured his revolver and returned to the house. As soon as he entered he fired at House, who ran out, followed by Stephens, who fired six shots at him. Stephens returned, seated himself at the table and wrote a six-page letter, stating that he came to the window and overheard House and his wife arranging for an elopement in the morning. When he married his wife they married to live together until death parted them; but he had changed his mind, and did not wish death to part them. He had shot House, intended to shoot his wife, and then himself. He requested that he and his wife should be dressed in their wedding clothes and buried in one grave.

After writing the letter, inclosing and sealing it in an envelope, he drew his revolver and shot his wife in the forehead. She fell to the floor, when he approached and fired three additional shots at her head, only one of which penetrated the brain. He then killed himself instantly by a shot through the brain. This morning, by the use of stimulants, Mrs. Stephens was restored to consciousness sufficiently that she acknowledged herself to blame. She said that her husband first shot House, and then occupied two hours in writing his letter. He then shot her, which was the last thing she remembered. After a few hours Mrs. Stephens again became unconscious.

John House states that when Stephens came into the house he said: "This thing has gone far enough," and fired at him. The first ball hit him in the temple, the second lodged in the back of his head as he passed out of the door, and the third struck him in the chest as he was climbing over the fence. The other three shots did not take effect. He went to his boarding house, told a chum he had been shot, was washed off and went to bed. He did not know Stephens was going to do any more shooting. House is not seriously injured, but Mrs. Stephens can only live a few hours.

Both men were about thirty years old. House is married, but has separated from his wife. The residence of Stephens presented a horrible spectacle this morning. The floor was covered with blood. Stephens lay where he had fallen dead, with his revolver by his side, and a trail of blood showed where the woman had managed to crawl to her bed, where she was found unconscious.

A GEORGIA MURDER.

A Notable Case Which is Creating Great Excitement.

ATLANTA, GA., June 13.—On the 31st of last January, as John Simmons was taking a drink in the Peachtree street saloon, a man, deadly pale and very much excited, entered the room and asked if John Simmons was there. Some one said:

"There stands Mr. Simmons now."

At this statement the man walked hastily to where Simmons was standing, and drew his pistol. As he leveled it at Simmons, he said:

"At last, you d—d son of a b—h!"

Simmons turned hastily, but before he had confronted his unknown assailant the ball from the pistol went crashing through his brain, and he staggered half across the room and fell. Just as he was falling he said:

"He shot me for nothing."

Of course the tragedy created the greatest excitement. The killed man was one of the most popular young fellows about the city, and came of a powerful and impetuous family. The slayer when arrested gave his name as Sam Hill, and asked to be hurried to jail. He stated that he had been most foully wronged by the man he had killed, and at last stated that he had seduced his wife.

To-day Hill was put on his trial for murder. It is hard to say which side had the advantage in the first day's contest. The defense succeeded in showing that Simmons did take Mrs. Hill from her house to a house of ill-fame, but the State showed that this was not seduction, as Mrs. Hill had been seduced before. He asked one of the defense witnesses if he had not been with Mrs. Hill on secret promenades. He said that he had taken her out at night frequently; that he visited her constantly in her husband's absence, and that once he had to leave the house so hurriedly that he left some of his clothes. When asked if he had criminal intercourse with her before Simmons met her he hesitated. The Judge said he might refuse to answer if answering would criminate himself. He took advantage of this, and declined to answer. Another witness took refuge in the same manner, but had seen her at lewd balls; had seen her go out in men's clothes, and had seen her dressed in tights.

Hill appeared to be intensely excited while these things were being sworn. Several witnesses swore that they had warned Simmons against going with another man's wife. But he always said Hill wouldn't shoot, and if he did he would be ready for him. He always carried a pistol. The case excites the most absorbing interest, and the Court House is crowded from morning until night. The State will introduce a number of witnesses to-morrow to break down the character of Mrs. Hill. She must have been a gay figure in the fast society in the city, where she was known as "The Star Moon Woman," because of a star and moon that had been worked on her arm in India ink. The developments will be sensational.

The Slayer of His Wife's Betrayer Tells the Story of His Wrongs.

ATLANTA, GA., June 14.—The morning of the Hill murder case was consumed with witnesses who testified to Mrs. Hill's good character previous to her intimacy with Simmons. Then came Hill's statement, the most dramatic and thrilling, perhaps, ever heard in a Court house. He arose, spoke without notes, passionately, earnestly and eloquently. He said:

"I arise with a broken heart to speak of a woman I worship. If I vary one inch from the truth may God Almighty strike me dead in my tracks where I stand."

He then said Simmons had loved his (Hill's) wife from the time she was a girl, and had often tried to win favors from her; that he, at last, betrayed her into a public house by pretending he was taking her to her husband, and there forcibly despoiled her of her honor; that he afterward used this power over the girl, and begged her away from her home; that the poor woman at last confessed to him, and wrote a long letter, detailing how she had been ruined. He then forgave her, and took her into the country. Simmons followed her there, and, when she refused to go with him, wrote her a threatening note. She showed this to Hill, and he then went to hunt for Simmons. Simmons avoided him, but at last they met. Hill says:

"I saw him run his hand in his pocket as he saw me. I said: 'Jerk it out! Jerk it! D—n you, for you've got to die!' and biz went my pistol and down he came."

Speaking of the killing, Hill said he did not regret it, and would do it again, but he regretted having to do it. He then said: "I will now read you the law of God on the subject," and asked the solicitor to read the sixth chapter of Proverbs, which was done. In closing Hill said:

"Gentlemen, I loved my wife, and I love her now. I killed Simmons because he invaded the sanctity of my home and ruined my wife. I have no excuse to offer. It this was wrong, hang me. I will die like a man. It is with you to decide. I love my wife better than my life. Our life was one long honeymoon. I do not ask your sympathy, but only justice."

In describing how he searched for his wife, and how he found her in the public house, and how she fell crying in his arms, and told him she was not there by her own will, the prisoner cried bitterly, and the whole court-room was visibly affected. It is said that the statement will clear Hill, and the tide of feeling is in his favor. The State is trying to break down the statement. No case in Atlanta ever excited so much interest.

AN IMPENDING STRIKE.

15,000 Spinners of Massachusetts on the Eve of Quitting Work.

FALL RIVER, June 13.—A meeting of the spinner committee, held to-night, were nearly unanimous in opinion that all the mills should strike. At the general meeting of spinners to be held to-morrow night, the whole body is expected to take action on this question. It is stated that there is little or no doubt, however, but the sentiment will be for such a strike. It is further possible that the strike will begin next Monday instead of waiting until July 1st. Several members of the committee to-night expressed themselves in favor of striking at once without giving any notice, but the committee were not unanimous on this point. Secretary Howard said that he personally favored giving notice, but as some wished to strike at once, the question would also be submitted at to-morrow's meeting. The meeting will undoubtedly be a large one, as numerous committees are to report. Several resolutions are to be voted on, and the grave questions of throwing 15,000 persons out of work, causing a loss of wages of $100,000 per week, will be thoroughly discussed. Secretary Howard states the spinners are in good condition for a strike, having several thousand dollars in the treasury, and no outside aid has yet been received, and that the spinners could easily stand a strike of two months duration.

Poor Hotels in England.

(London Correspondence Baltimore Sun.)

In proportion to its size, Liverpool has the meanest, dingiest and dirtiest set of taverns, pompously called "hotels," of any city on this and the other side of Central Africa. The only exception is the name of tavern and the practice of "taken in," is the Adelphi Hotel. The rest are abomination and desolation, not excepting the big and bad caravansary at the railroad terminus. London, in like proportion is no better than Liverpool. Of late years in England there have sprung up in lofty and loud style a class of railroad terminal "hotels," with architectural fuss in the front, and foul food and charges in the rear. A surfeit of Gothic and bizarre masonry, an eruption of abortive Elizabethan design, with a paucity of politeness, a scantiness of cookery, and an avalanche of "extras" are the prominent attractions and repellants of a London hotel. They are all "grand hotels" in the sense of insufficient comforts and excessive charges. Taken as a whole, London hotels are fifty years behind the age in domestic attraction and sixty years ahead in extortion. From slim beds and their bolsters to sloppy kitchens and impertinent "clerks" they have no equals since the days of the argonauts in San Francisco.

A Colorado Fortune Seeker.

A man who had no luck at mining in Colorado found himself in Denver with only a little of his original capital left. He had a large brick made of worthless metal, except a heavy coating of gold, and a solid gold corner. Then he went to a fortune seeker, and said: "Several years ago a friend of mine was indiscreet enough to attach himself to a gang of road agents. A big haul was made, and he received a solid gold brick as his share. All of the robbers had been captured and sent to the penitentiary, with the exception of the young man. He kept quiet, and is now leading a respectable life. He still is in possession of the gold brick, but he dares not offer it for sale at the Denver Mint or at any of the jewelry stores, for fear of raising suspicion. The price is $3,500, about half what it was really worth." The fortune hunter was told to break off a corner as a sample. Of course the piece was taken from the small part that was gold. Eventually he bought the brick, and sent it to St. Louis, where it is now on exhibition.

Resumption.

[Nashville American.]

The inquiry as to whether resumption is a settled issue is misleading if answered directly. Resumption, in the proper mind, is a term which includes a group of financial questions. The question which is really settled is that of the purity of current money, coin and paper, and the convertibility of coin and paper. The really unsettled questions of finance are the closely connected questions of banking and currency. Shall the Government issue a legal tender circulating medium, receivable for all dues and payable for all debts? Shall the present national banking system be continued? These, with that of free coinage of silver, constitute the financial issues which are presented by the Ohio platform and which are left by the parity of coin and currency as practical questions which must be considered. The contest in Ohio, based squarely upon these issues, will determine for or against the Democratic view, for the present.

The Democrats will win, unless the people are so fatally blind to their own interests is to go squarely against measures which involve the prosperity of the masses.

The Negro Exodus.

[New York World.]

The concern of the country at large in the "negro exodus" is simply the loss which that exodus may inflict upon the cultivation or gathering of the growing crops. The reports now make it quite certain, we are glad to say, that no loss worth reckoning has so far been done to the cotton crop. The sugar crop in Louisiana is not grown in the region reported to be affected by the flight of the negroes. If, therefore, the press reports from the Southwest are as trustworthy as they seem to be impartial, the exodus has really effected nothing at all, and the agents in the Northern States who are commissioned to magnify it for political effect have not succeeded in doing the mischief to every honest interest in the land which they designed to do, and they may be safely left to fall out and tell the truth about each other, after the manner of Republican politicians in the South, political witnesses from Louisiana and the like.

Bismarck's Fear of France.

Bismarck's recent determination to increase the German standing army, which now numbers over 400,000 men and costs $91,000,000 a year, is due perhaps to the revival of the military spirit in France. France, during all these years of fractional struggle over the third Republic, has been quietly reorganizing her military system and augmenting her standing army. Instead of having a total effective force of 430,000, as reported in 1875, she now has ready for active service 840,000 men, 155,000 horses and 2,700 guns, organized after the Prussian style. To procure this standing army the appropriations for three years have ranged from $100,000,000 to $110,000,000 annually, and the force is well-drilled and disciplined, and infinitely stronger than the army of the late Emperor Napoleon. It is the rapid military recovery which has led the German Government to consider the increase of its military strength, for Germany is always suspecting a development of French vengeance for the reverses of 1870-71.

An Odious Discrimination.

(New York Evening Post.)

It is an odd circumstance, and one that we suspect is new to most people, that one class of American citizens should be discriminated against in Russia, and that in one of the most important matters relating to property.

By the Russian law as now enforced an English Hebrew can hold real estate in that country, even, as we understand it, though he be a non resident; but an American Hebrew has no such privilege. It appears that this construction has lately been brought to a practical test. A Mr. H. Rosenstraus, a citizen of the United States, bought some real property in Russia, in ignorance, no doubt, of the law. He was thereupon formally notified by the Russian authorities that he could not be permitted to hold it. The reason assigned was explicit. It was not because he was a foreigner, but because he was an Israelite. The matter was brought before the State Department at Washington. A careful examination was made, and Mr. Evarts then sent a communication on the subject to Congress. In this he said that he questioned his power under existing treaties to grant the relief sought by Mr. Rosenstraus, and suggested legislative action to cure the inability. Hence a joint resolution was passed yesterday by the House of Representatives which covers the ground and will no doubt lead to the provision of a suitable remedy.

The resolution asks the President to take immediate steps toward bringing before the attention of the Russian government the circumstance that it is contrary to the policy of the government of the United States to allow the rights of its citizens to be affected either at home or in foreign countries because of their religious belief, and requesting that the objectionable discrimination shall be abrogated. The relations between the two countries are of so friendly a nature and the request to be preferred is so reasonable that a favorable reply can confidently be expected. It certainly is the duty of our Government to do all in its power to secure the removal of an odious and invidious disqualification so that it shall no longer impair the interests or feelings of one of the most useful and diligent classes of American citizens.

Just the Truth.

(New York Sun.)

General Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, declared the great issue of our times in plain and impressive language in his speech at Washington on Thursday last. "The people of Ohio," said he, "have too much patriotism and enlightened self-interest to consent that sectional strife shall be protracted ten years after all the settlements of the war have been accepted and acquiesced in everywhere throughout the country. They demand that this settlement having been accepted, prosperity and concord shall return hand in hand; and, above all, Ohio, the first born of the struggles of our Revolutionary sires, *will never submit to surrender to any party the liberties that were meant for mankind.*"

This declaration of General Ewing forms of itself a platform on which all patriotic and far-seeing American citizens should rally together in a common effort for the preservation of free institutions.

In such a contest as that now engaged between the right of the people to elect their own rulers and the pretension of the Republican party to keep themselves in power by military force and by fraud, no American worthy of the name should hesitate for a moment on which side to range himself. Self-government and the freedom of elections must be maintained!

All honor to the Democracy of Ohio for nominating as their candidate a man in whom the spirit of liberty is alike ardent and resolute!

Foster's "Free Sideboard."

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Now we are sorry for this. The editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, in a dispatch from Cincinnati to his paper, "made a playful allusion" to Mr. Foster's "free sideboard:" and the consequence is the religious circles of Radicalism down in Ashtabula are stirred to their depths. One of the ministers preached a flaming sermon on the subject. When we say we are sorry, we mean we are sorry for the editor of the *Herald;* for it is always sad to see a "playful" nature cast down. But Ashtabula Radicalism takes the right view of it. The "free sideboard" is not the only evidence of Mr. Foster's moral obliquity; it is not the only reason why the truly good Republicans should go against him. Charley Foster has just turned his "principles" wrong side out to please the malignants of his party, because malignance is now a test of Radical faith: and any man who brazenly blows hot and cold in the same breath is unworthy the support of respectable people.

Criminal Education of Children.

Something should be done, in some way to stop the education of children in crime, by the publishers and venders of cheap picture-papers and romances devoted to the presentation of fantastic narratives of the heroic exploits of highwaymen, and especially the achievements of youthful brigands. The extent to which this poisonous leaven is working among the young is shown by reports found almost daily in the newspapers of the arrest of bands of boys for robbery. In Buffalo eight young ruffians were arrested on Tuesday, and confessed that they were members of a gang operating in that and various other cities, and that they had committed more than a hundred burglaries. It will be of little use to punish these children for their crimes, unless a way can be found to dry up the source from which their vicious inspiration has been derived.

Sunday Travel.

The clergymen on the line of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in New York are organizing to prevent the running of trains on Sunday. They have no conscientious scruples, but object to the trains on the ground that they disturb public worship. They have no better case on this ground than the shopkeepers, who opposed the building of the roads in the first place for fear that they might be injurious to business in the avenues.

GEO. W. MCCRARY, Hayes' Secretary of War, delivered an address on Tuesday before members of the Cadet Corps of the Pennsylvania Military Academy. His subject was "Some Elements of Success in Life."

HOW SHE DID IT.

Was a subject of absorbing interest to those who realize how sadly disease had impaired her once marvellous beauty. Physicians of eminence had been consulted, all had failed in her behalf, and it yet seemed impossible to effect a cure. She had long been a sufferer from pains in the side, back and head; dyspepsia ensued, the appetite failed, and the nerves became unstrung. A torpid liver and inflamed kidneys intensified the trouble. It was a complication that not unfrequently occurs through the pernicious influence of one diseased organ upon another, until the whole body is in unnatural sympathy. Finally, when Sandaline was tried, a desirable reaction immediately commenced. The process of recuperation progressed until the full natural standard of health and vigor was regained. There are thousands of similar instances where Sandaline cured when doctors and drugs failed. It is a priceless boon to the despondent, as it opens to them a way from death to life, and, to-day, multitudes of these are in the enjoyment of perfect health. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Sandaline Cologne is the most charming and delicious perfume yet discovered. Price $1. Ask your druggist. Dr. Gound's great medical work, full of interest, over 200 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

THE RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

Executions, Trials and Assassinations.

The Fleet To Be Used for Transporting the Exiles.

The Russian and Englsh papers bring reports from all parts of the Empire of the doings of the Nihilists and the Government. A telegrame to the *Daily News* describes the execution of Antonoff Brandtner and Osinsky, which took place at Kieff on the 26th ult., at ten A. M. A closed prison carriage, surrounded by Cossacks, conveyed the condemnd to a field, on elevated ground, about a verst from the prison. Two Greek priests and a Luthern clergyman followed, although the prisoners sternly, it is even said savagely, refused the last religious rites. As they went they were observed anxiously looking along the road leading to the place of execution. This was surrounded by a regiment of infantry, one batallion of reserves and a regiment of Cossacks. Behind the square formed by the military a large mass of people collected, three scaffolds being vissible from afar. When the condemned men descended from the van their prison dresses were removed and they were habited in long white cloaks, virtually shrouds, with hoods attached. They still refused all religious services. Their sentences were then read. Not one of them spoke. They were allowed to bid each other farewell, and they embraced. Their heads were then covered with the hoods and their hands tied, and they were conducted to the foot of the scaffold. Antonoff mounted first, with a slow, faltering step, requiring support from the executioner. Brandtner came next. Then followed Osinsky. The execution lasted from seven to eight minutes. The bodies remained hanging half an hour. They were cut down and fell into pits prepared for them, and were then and there buried.

POLICE MEASURES AND THE EXILES.

The court martials just concluded, says a Russian paper, have produced in Kieff a feeling of extreme melancholy. As yet the particulars have not been published, but we may affirm that in no previous examination of revolutionists have so many startling facts come to light as during the trials at Kieff. To our sorrow we see highly born men and women, richly endowed with wealth, making collections, not only of breechloaders, daggers and revolvers, but of poison also to assist them in carrying out their diabolical schemes. The sight is more fit for an Oriental country than for holy Russia. It is so terrible that we can hardly realize it to be true. The *Sovremenl Isvestie* hears that the police have discovered that the Nihilists have been distributing subversion pamphlets in the streets, in sealed envelopes, pretending them to be "oracles of fate," such as are usually sold for five copecks by fortune tellers in Russia. The Policemaster has consequently forbidden the sale of such articles in the streets of the capital. The Moscow *Gazette* publishes an account of the arrest of several students charged with creating disturbances in the Novinsky Prospect, and assaulting the police who endeavored to effect their arrest. It appears that a dvornik interfered with them first for standing talking together in front of the house which he was watching, and when he summoned the police the students began reviling them for their tyranny, upon which they were taken into custody, after a severe struggle. The Tobolsk journal *Sibzer* says that the prisons at Tobolsk contain 1,250 exiles, who will shortly be distributed throughout Western Liberia. Recently a disturbance occurred in the principal exile prison. Thirty inmates confined in one of the cells effected a passage under the wall of the building, and were about to break earth outside when one of them divulged the conspiracy to the governor. Soldiers were thereupon sent to the cell to arrest them, and, the conspirators being obstinate, a volley was fired, resulting in several being wounded and two being killed. Later on, the prisoners, having discovered the name of their betrayer, fell upon him and beat him to death.

A MOSCOW LADY ARRESTED.

The *Golos* states that a young lady, a governess in a nobleman's family, has been apprehended at Moscow in the very act of posting up proclamations. She was observed first to affix one to the walls of the University, and on being followed she was arrested in Tverskoi street in the act of posting up another. On her were found a large number of proclamations. The offence took place at two o'clock in the morning. The *Kievlanin* understands that 197 persons have been arrested at Kieff on the charge of being without passports. Of these 147 are little Russians and fifty Jews. Seven have been released on bail and the remainder are confined in the fortifications. The *Kurijer Warszawski* prints the new regulations of the Policemaster for the preservation of public safety, which it remarks, are identical with those promulgated at the beginning of the insurrection of 1864. Every individual above the age of fourteen is ordered to furnish the authorities with a form giving full particulers of his antecedents and career, and stating the amount of property he possesses. It is also forbidden throughout Poland for individuals to retain weapons of any kind in their possession, and owners of such are at once to deliver them up to the police, under pain of imprisonment and expulsion from their place of residence. Students, public school pupils and apprentices are placed especially under the surveillance of the police, who are directed to observe that they do not keep late hours and consort with evil and suspicious persons. The *Odessa Vestnik* announces that Lubatchi and Fornitch, private soldiers attached to the army of Bessarabia, have been condemned to death by court martial at Kishineff for offences against the State. The same paper says the police at Kieff have made an "effective" seizure of revolutionary stores. For some weeks the gendarmes in the Podolia district had been watching two suspicious individuals located at the end of a blind alley, and at length, fancying their impressions justified by their action, they suddenly entered the dwelling. In a room at the rear they found a portmanteau one and a quarter yards long and a yard deep, fitted with a number of little boxes, in each of which was stored a glass for containing pyroxolene, an explosive which is used in the manufacture of Russian torpedoes, and which generally comes from England. In the same portmanteau were 500 explosive capsules, intended for incendiary purposes, two daggers, four revolvers and a bundle of forged passports.

MURDER OF COUNT KOSKULL.

A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg, says: "The Nihilists have carried out another of their terrific secret sentences upon a distinguished noble of the Russian Court. Court Koskull, says a correspondent, who was an intimate friend of the Emperor, connected with leading personages at the Court, and brother to the Imperial Ambassador in Brazil, has been found dead and cut to pieces in one of the huts of a village distant only about fifteen versts from the capital. A paper was discovered on or near the body showing that the murder was the deed of a revolutionary society, and the fact that the watch and purse of the murdered man remained untouched upon the corpse proves that he met his death at no mean hands or through the prompting of no ordinary motive of brutality. We are not surprised to learn that a very painful impression has been created in Russian society by the crime. The unfortunate nobleman was only thirty years of age, and the owner of vast estates. But apart from the commotion arising out of personal connections with the victim, the striking of the dagger to the heart of such a man is itself an event likely to stir society of every grade to its depths with wonderment and fear. The unseen agency by which these awful crimes are effected with such certainty, celerity and relentlessness lends an air of mystery to the course of everyday life throughout the vast dominions of the Czar, having its most fatal issue in the great unrest and distrust that are its inevitable consequences. In the commonest transactions of life one knows not whether one is not under the eye of the Familiar of the dreaded Council, whose sentence is as inexorable as the ukase of the Czar."

THE TRIBUNAL OF KIEFF—THE FIRES.

The judgments of the military tribunal of Kieff pronounced upon the prisoners in the three political trials have been confirmed with some modifications. Mlle Leschern, sentenced to death, has had her punishment, as already telegraphed, commuted into hard labor in Siberia for life. Alexander Potalitsine, condemned to four years' hard labor in Siberia for not informing the authorities of the crimes of others, and Heinrich Isbitsky, condemned to a similar penalty, are both relieved from hard labor and to be sent to Western Siberia. Three women sentenced to fourteen years and ten months' hard labor in Siberia are not to undergo that penalty in the mines. The sentence of death upon Miss Sophia Von Herzfeld has been commuted into penal servitude for an indefinite period. Conflagrations seem to have become epidemic. From Woronesh it is announced that the town of Walnike is laid in ashes, and that a large village of more than 2,000 inhabitants has been burnt to the ground. In the Government of Warsaw the town of Gbojez has been destroyed by an enormous fire, nor could the inhabitants save any of their property. From the Government of Pensa, on the other hand, intelligence comes that three large villages have been annihilated by fire, and thousands of peasants reduced to beggary. Similar news is daily reported from various parts of the empire. In the year 1878, according to an official statement, no fewer than 33,319 conflagrations in Russia have caused damage to the extent of upward of 62,472,000 rubles.

A NEW USE FOR THE PATRIOTIC FLEET.

Another correspondent says: "The purpose to which the so-called Russian patriotic fleet is now to be applied is rather a mockery of the supposed national enthusiasm which led to the purchase and construction of the vessels. The habitable districts of Western Siberia, more easily accessible by land, are becoming overcrowded on account of the immense number of unfortunate suspects recently sent into exile. The government of St. Petersburg has accordingly determined on sending several large batches to a penal settlement at Saghalier, in the Sea of Okhtosk, and they will be embarked at Odessa in the steamers placed at the disposal of the government with certainly no such patriotic intention. Workmen will shortly commence a modification of the internal arrangements of the ships so as to fit them for the reception of the condemned, to whom a long and weary voyage will be the prelude of suffering in an inclement and uncivilized land. The course laid down is through the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal and by Vladivostock. The port of Saghalien is north of Japan. The Nijni Norgorod will be the pioneer steamer and will start with its miserable cargo about the 1st of July. It will be followed by others according as they are ready, and it is suggested that they might be utilized on the return voyage to bring tea from China. It is not improbable that there will be further relays of deportees ready by the time they return, as alarmiug discoveries are being made all over the country. In Podol the other day the police found the materials for manufacturing Orsini bombs on a large scale, together with a quantity of compressed pyroxyline of great explosive power, supposed to have come from England, as well as boxes of revolvers, daggers and several forged passports.

THE GREAT FIRES IN RUSSIA.

The Russian newspapers give the following particulars respecting the fires that are taking place in various parts of the country. The Moscow *Vedomosti* states that in the house of the merchant Koolikova, in the Pyatniki ward, the district in which conflagrations took place on the 17th, 21st and 24th ult., has been found a quantity of hay saturated with petroleum. It is believed that each of the conflagrations was the work of incendiaries. A telegram from Moscow in the *Golos* states that on the 27th ult., a fire took place near the Red Gate, resulting in the destruction of five lodging houses and 120,000 roubles' worth of property. The same day the Grand Baffet in the Petrovski Park, with three contiguous houses, were burned down. "In short," concludes the telegram, "Moscow is burning every day." The same paper states that at Berditcheff fires are of constant occurrence. One took place last week and destroyed in a few hours fifty houses. The *Saratoff Vestnik*, in an article, speaks of the horizon as being daily darkened with the smoke of burning villages. In each case the loss is usually thirty or forty cottages. One conflagration, however, took place on the 25th ult., in which 160 dwellings were involved in ruin. Writing from Perm, a correspondent says that the prison there is full of individuals suspected of belonging to the incendiary association that is credited with the destruction of Irbit, Orenburg and Perm. The utmost vigilance of the police has hitherto failed in arresting the series of conflagrations, fires taking place at Perm almost every day. It is noticed that they mostly occur in houses close to the part of the town which has thus far escaped destruction. Police patrols have been established throughout the town to give notice of the first appearance of fire. The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* publishes a letter from Uralsk, in which it is asserted that the partial destruction of the town during the successsion of fires in May was due to the action of incendiaries. Upward of five hundred buildings, comprising Government offices, bazaars and churches were destroyed. Advices from Orenburg mention "that, the greater part of the town having been destroyed and nothing more remaining worth setting fire to, the incendiaries have suspended their operations, and public confidence has been restored." General Krejanovsky is working energetically to provide quarters for the people and to furnish them with food. It is greatly doubted whether the population will be entirely housed before the winter sets in, as no less than three thousand houses have been destroyed during the recent fires. About eighty persons are still in the hospitals under treatment for the injuries they received in May. The Odessa *Vestnik* understands that the Russian insurance companies are greatly concerned at the losses which they have sustained, and which are likely to be followed by others more serious still if the Nihilists carry out their threats. "The effect of any more conflagrations like that of Orenburg will be to render insurance a matter of impossibility."

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Bold Attempt to Burn Oil City—Two Incipient Fires Quenched.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OIL CITY, June 14.—At three o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burn the city. The livery stable of Thomas Lynch in south Oil City was fired and nearly destroyed. Horses were all removed and the loss is about $4,000 and insurance $1,000 in the Liverpool, London & Globe Company. The residence of H. C. Grahans was also fired by incendiaries. The window sill of one side of the building was completely saturated with oil, but in some way the fire went out before any serious damage was done. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer restores both the hair and its color, increases and thickens its growth.

Poisoning in Clarion.

RED BANK, June 13.—Yesterday morning Lizzie McGee was arrested and taken to the Clarion jail on the charge of poisoning her husband, J. C. McGee, who died a few days ago. She had a trial before Esquire McGregor of East Brady, and the evidence was strong for conviction. A druggist identified her as the person who, under an alias, obtained arsenic at his store. Several testified that two days later, and two hours after drinking milk given by the accused, the deceased was taken violently ill and died in a few hours. If the woman committed the desperate deed, the motive prompting her was love for a young farmer, of whom her husband was very jealous. She vowed that she would get rid of her husband and marry the young farmer. She is described as good looking, but ignorant and bold. The woman has several children.

A MILLIONAIRE'S DEATH.

Strangulated Rupture the Cause.

On the 26th of last month John F. Sheppard died in Richmond, Va., from strangulated rupture. He is reputed to be worth $3,000,000. McGuire's Truss and treatment, which he could have procured for a mere trifle, at 33 Fifth avenue, this city, would have saved him from that terrible death. See timely advice in another column.

YOU'LL NEVER GUESS.

I know two eyes, two soft brown eyes,
Two eyes so sweet and dear
As ever danced with gay surprise,
Or melted with a tear,
In whose fair rays a heart may bask—
Their shadowed rays serene—
But, little maid, you must not ask
Whose gentle eyes I mean.

I know a voice of fairy tone,
Like brooklet in the June,
That sings, to please itself alone,
A little old-world tune:
Whose music haunts the listener's ear,
And will not leave it free;
But I shall never tell you, dear,
Whose accents they may be.

I know a golden-hearted maid
For whom I built a shrine,
A leafy nook of murmurous shade,
Deep in this heart of mine;
And in that calm and cool recess
To make her home she came—
But, oh! you'd never guess
That maiden's name.

TIMELY ADVICE
TO
Ruptured Persons!

It should be patent to every thinking person and especially those afflicted ones who have tried the various cheap, or cost-ot-tablishments, that it is as essentially necessary to have an appliance suited to their particular form of Hernia and accurately adjusted by one skilled in his profession, as it is that a fractured limb requires a special kind of splint applied at the hands of an experienced surgeon. For these reasons we would advise you not to be misled by dealers offering cheap and imperfect instruments at greatly reduced rates, or at cost. Owing to their inability to give satisfaction, they are willing to part with them at any price. But no matter how cheap it is offered you, it is comparatively worthless in your individual case, and just so much money thrown away. A learned professor of medicine and surgery, whilst lecturing on Hernia before a Medical College in Philadelphia, a short time ago, suggested the very great importance of the Physician accompanying the patient and superintending the adjustment of the appliance, and advised, where this was not possible, that they should be careful to recommend their patient to a person skilled in the application of such instruments. During the course of the lecture he exhibited various trusses, and spoke of their merits, and of one particularly that he had applied frequently with very satisfactory results. The exclusive agency for this truss has been given to

MR. JOHN McGUIRE,

The well-known adjuster and dealer in Trusses, etc., of

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,

Who will be pleased to explain its advantages to all who may call on him. Mr. McGUIRE has recently taken possession of his new rooms, over McClintock's Carpet Store, and has had them elegantly furnished and stocked with the most approved patterns of

TRUSSES,

LADIES' AND GENTS' BRACES,

Abdominal and Pile Supporters,

Silk & Thread Elastic Stockings,

KNEE CAPS, ANKLETS,
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And will sell at reasonable prices, and guarantee accurate adjustments in all cases.

Private apartments for Ladies, with an experienced Lady in attendance.

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Examination Free.

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THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. delcowly W

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MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAP

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	38¾	38⅞	11,700
Reading	20⅛	20¼	6,495
P. T. & B.	5¼	5¼	500
Lehigh Valley	40⅜	40½	.....
U. Co's. N. J.	144	145	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44¾	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113	115	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds.	108	108¾	.....
Northern Pacific	14½	14¼	165
Do preferred	44	44¼	42

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Governments steady. Railroad bonds active but irregular; C., C. & I. C firsts, 68; do, seconds 22. State securities dull, except Louisiana consols, which were active and 2½ higher.

The stock market was fairly active. In early dealings speculation was weak and prices declined ¼@1 per cent., but toward noon a firmer feeling prevailed and a partial recovery ensued. During the afternoon, however, the market became heavy and a decline of ¼@1¾ per cent. was established, coal shares St. Paul and Michigan Central being most prominent in the downward movement. In final transactions, under some good purchases, there was a recovery of ¼@1¼ per cent. and the market closed firm.

Transactions aggregated 159,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Erie, 26,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Wabash, 25,000 Northwest common, 3,200 preferred, 21,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 15,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 15,000 Michigan Central, 2,100 Union Pacific, 3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,500 Ohio & Mississippi, 5,600 Western Union, 1,200 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 2,600, Pacific Mail, 3,600 Iron Mountain, 4,300 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and 1,400 Kansas & Pacific.

Close—Money market easy at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills quiet at 487½; sight exchange on New York at 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	107⅜	New 4 per cts.	102¼
New 5s	103½	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	105⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old	33½	Virginia new	30
Tennessee new	30¼	Virginia old	32
Missouri 6s	107¾		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	112½	C. C. C. & I.	49
Quicksilver	15¼	N. J. Central	52¾
Do. pref.	38	Rock Island	134½
Pacific Mail	15¾	St. Paul	53½
Mariposa	5	Do. pref.	92¼
Do. pref.	5	Wabash	35⅞
N. Y. Central	117¾	Ft. Wayne	111
Adams Ex.	105¾	Terra Haute	10½
Fargo Ex.	99½	Do. pref.	19½
American Ex.	46¾	C. & A.	82½
U. S. Express.	47	Do. pref.	111
Erie	27¼	O. & M.	14½
Do. pref.	51¼	Del. & Lack.	57⅜
Harlem	156	A. & P. Tel	36¼
Michigan C'tl	75⅝	B. & Q.	115¾
Panama	149	H. & St. Joe.	20⅜
Union Pacific	76¾	Do. pref.	42½
Lake Shore	74⅜	Canada South'n	56
Illinois Central	86½	Cent. Pacific	112⅜
P. & C.	96¼	Union	112½
N. W. C.	65⅜	Land Grants	113⅜
Do. pref.	95⅝	Sinking Fund	113
Kansas Pacific	55	Louisvi'e & N.	52¼
Kansas Texas	12¾	St. L. & San F.	7¾
St. L., K. C. & I.	13¾	Do. pref.	9
Do. pref.	39¾	Do. pref. 1st.	20

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 18.—Consols for money, 97 3-16; do account, 97¼. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 89; Pennsylvania Central, 39½; Reading, 20¾; Erie, 27⅞; do preferred, 53. United States bonds—New 5's, 105⅝; 4½s, 108¼; 4s, 104.

Amount of bullion gone in £93,000. Rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 1⅛@1⅜ per cent.; below the Bank of England rates ½@¾.

Refined petroleum, 6¾d.

Linseed oil. 27s 15d.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes, 116f 85c.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Refined petroleum 19d.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton steady at 6⅞@6 15 16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation on and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

American lard, 33s. Fine American cheese, 37s. Bacon, long clear, 27s 6d. Fine American tallow, 33s. Spirits turpentine, 22s 3d. Spirits petroleum, 7¾d. Refined petroleum, 7¾d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Mark Lane Express'* weekly report of the grain trade says: "The weather the past week was unsettled, and wheat discolored. The grain trade has little changed. Deliveries of English wheat at the principal country markets are falling off, while at Mark Lane the offerings were light, trade flat and lower prices would have been necessary to effect sales of any but the choicest parcels. But growers were firm in spite of improvement in appearance of the home crop, and there has been little pressure to sell. Foreign imports have been considerable. Friday's return showing the arrival of 41,180 quarters which weighed upon trade and rendered sales difficult, except in such quantities as present needs justified. The requirements of the country millers kept sellers occupied, and prevented any depreciation of values. Barley quiet, both malting and grinding sorts. Oats receded slightly under pressure of supplies, but temporary scarcity of maize on spot enabled sellers to obtain very full prices for both round and flat corn. Arrivals of wheat and maize at ports of call were more liberal the past week. Wheat met with a dragging sale off the coast at unaltered prices, while maize was dull. Forward wheat and maize has been offered daily in moderate quantities. Prices unchanged. The demand for both is quiet, and there were no speculative inquiry. Sales of English wheat last week 44,546 quarters at 41s, 4d against 22,994 quarters at 47s 10d corresponding period previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 17th, 925,054 cwts wheat, and 138,366 cwts flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1879.

There is nothing new to note in the markets to-day. Liberty street merchants report business moved as it has the past two or three days, that is, a moderate activity in all leading staples. Prices remain remarkably steady, ruling, with only two exceptions as noted below, the same as yesterday. Many of the Liberty street houses closed their establishments on account of the grocers' pic-nic.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The demand for new potatoes is increasing, the arrivals are larger daily and prices are declining. Eggs remain unchanged. The prices now ruling are firm and the downward tendency has been checked for the present. Vegetables are still in liberal supply and arriving freely. The demand is active and business very good. The cooler weather has caused a slight improvement in butter, in the way of larger transactions and more inquiry, but prices remain unchanged. Other articles remain the same as the past few days.

APPLES—Choice, $3 25@3 50; prime $1 50@2 00; common to medium, 75c@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 7@9c; medium, 5@6c; common, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory, 6½@7c, jobbing; 6½@6¾c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 8¾@9c, jobbing; 8@8¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ lb., 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@4c; peeled, do, 7@9c; choice sliced apples, 4@4½c; do quarters, 3@3¼c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 7@8c; evaporated dried peaches, 7@8c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 13½@14c ℔ dozen in cases; 13@13½c in barrels.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Green peas, $1 00 per bushel; green beans, $1 00@1 50 per box; Bermuda onions, $1 50 ℔ box; pineapples, 9@10c by bbl; Virginia tomatoes, $2 75 ℔ box; strawberries, 5@8c ℔ quart; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ℔ bbl; Virginia cucumbers $2 75 ℔ box.

HOMINY—$2 85 ℔ bbl, $3 00 ℔ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Peachblows, $1 10; new Southern potatoes, $4 00@5 00 per bbl; new Bermuda do, $6 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c; spring chickens, 40@50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western;

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We make no changes in the grain market to-day. Wheat was quite firm to-day and the prospects are this will continue for some time. There is plenty of corn on hand and prices remain unchanged. The same may be said of oats. A good business is doing in rye. Barley nominal. Business in flour remains active and prices firm and unchanged. Millfeed is weak owing to increase of receipts. Hay is also weaker for the same reason.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 10@1 13; medium do, $1 08@1 10; prime white $1 09@1 10.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 42@43c mixed 40@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 34@35c; mixed, 32@33c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@60c ℔ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do., $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 00@5 25 ℔ barrel; $2 65@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $11 00@12 00; prairie, $7 50@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $12 50@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $17 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery market, sugars are firm with an advancing tendency. Higher prices are anticipated soon. Coffee is also firm and in good demand. There is a good business doing in all other articles and the grocery market is in good condition. The provision market ruled the same to-day as for a few days past. The impression of many is that prices will not go much, if any higher, while others are of the opinion prices will weaken and perhaps drop before long.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 17c; choice Rio, 16c; prime Rio, 15c; good Rio, 12c; ordinary Rio, 10½c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17¾c; Rio, in bulk, 11¾@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java in bulk, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A 8¾@8¾c; Prairie B, 7¾c; ex. C yellows 7@7¾c; molasses do. 5¾@6¼c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 9c; crushed, 8¾c; powdered, 8¾c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 36c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do. 7¼c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¾@8c; corn starch 6¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11¾@12c; stearine 9@10c; mould, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8¾c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 9¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 9¾c; extra. s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, 7¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13¾c; do., do., all flats, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. short rib sides, 6c; do. clear rib sides, 6¼c; mess pork per bbl, $10 75; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18 lbs and upwards, 9c; do 14 to 18 lbs 9¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 10c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12c; do. do. knuckles and rounds, 14c; do. do. all flats, 10½c. Ham sausage $6 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb., 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do. green, 4¾c; No. 1 do. red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ℔ box, 85c@$1 20; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, 90c@$1 00; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ doz, $1 90@2 20; tomatoes, do, 85c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50; half do, $3 30.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ℔ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large; Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless cake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@54c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 56c; white miners' oil, 50c; yellow do, 43c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12¾c. Dates, 7½c ℔ lb. Currants, 4¼@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ℔ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, per box, $5 50. Lemons—Messina, $2 75@4 25. Cocoanuts, $3 00@3 50 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1879.

Crude was somewhat firmer to-day, but the market continues in an unsatisfactory condition. Refined nominal.

CRUDE.

United, 66@66¼c; shipment, 86¼c.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6⅞c; New York, 6⅞c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85c; city, $1 02.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, June 18.—Market firm at 65c bid for strictly.

OIL CITY, June 18.—Market quiet at 65¾c bid for strictly.

PARKERS, June 18.—Market closed firmer at 65¾c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JUNE 18.—Cotton quiet at 12¼@12¾; futures steady. Flour—receipts, 10,000 barrels; low grades higher; higher grades dull and drooping; superfine State and western $3 40 @3 90; other grades unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 99,000 bushels; rejected spring 74@77c; No. 4 do 83c; No. 3 do 90@93c; No. 2 do $1 03@1 04; ungraded do $1 01@1 03; ungraded winter red $1 10@1 15; No. 3 $1 13½; No. 2 do $1 17@1 17½; ungraded amber $1 15; No. 2 do $1 16@1 17; ungraded white $1 13; No. 2 do $1 13½@1 14; No. 1 do sales of 9,500 bushels at $1 15@1 15½. Rye dull; western 59@61c. Barley dull. Malt dull. Corn a shade easier; receipts 212,000 bushels; ungraded 37½@43¾c; low mixed 46¼c; No. 2 white 48¾c; white western 47c; yellow western 43¼@44c. Oats quiet; receipts 37,000 bushels; No. 3 white 37¼c; mixed western 36¼@38c; white western 38¾c. Hay in good demand. Hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses steady. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United 65c; crude 5¾@7c; refined 6¾c. Tallow steady. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine firm at 27c. Eggs quiet but steady; western 11@13½c. Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middling and heavy weights, 19½@24½c. Wool quiet but firm; domestic fleece 30@38c; pulled 20@40c; unwashed 16@32c. Pork firmer; new mess $10 20@10 25; old do $9 50. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats steady; long cut middles $5 25; short cut $5 35. Lard a shade stronger; prime steam $6 40@6 42½. Butter nominally unchanged. Cheese quiet; western 3¼@6c. Whisky nominal at $1 07@1 07½. Metals quiet and unchanged.

Chicago—JUNE 18.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03¾ cash; 97⅛@97¼c July; 91½@91¾c August; No. 3 do 81c; rejected 63c. Corn dull and lower at 35¾@36c cash; 36¼@36½c July; 37⅝@37¾c August. Oats steady with a fair demand; fresh 32½c cash; 33¼c July; 31½c August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork strong and higher at $10 00 cash; $10 10@10 12½ August. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher at $6 22½ cash; $6 22½@6 25 July; $6 32½@6 35¼ August. Bulkmeats strong and higher at $4 00@5 05@5 15. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 04. Corn to Buffalo 13¼@17¢. Receipts — Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 90,000 bushels; corn, 175,000 bushels; oats, 75,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments — Flour, 21,000 barrels; wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 517,000 bushels; oats, 38,000 bushels; rye, 2,900 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels.

Close—Wheat heavy at $1 03¼@1 03¾ June, 96½@96¾c July, 91¼@91¼c August. Corn easier, and declined ¼c. Oats easier but not quotably lower. Pork easier at $9 95@10 00 cash, $10 00 July, $10 12@10 15 August. Lard strong, and advanced 2½c.

Philadelphia—JUNE 18.—Flour quiet; Minnesota extra family and medium to fancy $4 55@5 30; Ohio extra family good $5 50; Wisconsin patents, in lots, $6 12½@6 75; Minnesota patent process $6 00@6 75. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat inactive; Michigan white at depot, $1 17; No. 2 red at elevator, $1 14½. Corn fairly active; rejected on track 33@37c; steamer mixed do 37@39c. Oats dull and unsettled; mixed western 37c; white western 38@38½c. Provisions firm. Mess beef at $12 00. Smoked hams 9¼@10¾c; pickled 7¼@7¾c. Lard—Western 6¾@6½c. Butter sluggish; creamery extra 15@16c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 14c; Western Reserve extra 9@11c. Eggs stronger; western 14c. Cheese nominally unchanged. Petroleum weak; refined 6¾c; crude 6@6¼c. Whisky steady; western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 36,000 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 181,000 bushels; oats, 29,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 87,000 bushels; wheat, 47,000 bushels.

St. Louis—JUNE 18.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings, 12¼c; low middlings, 11¾c; good ordinary 11¾c; sales, none; receipts, 20 bales; shipments, 40 bales; stock, 7,200 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower for cash; active but lower for options; No. 2 red fall, $1 09½@1 08¾ cash; $1 08¾@1 08¾ June; 95⅞@95¼c July; 94@92⅞c August; No. 3 do 94¾c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed 34¾@34¾ cash; 35⅛@34⅞c July; 36@35⅞c August. Oats—cash higher; options lower at 32¼c; No. 2, 32¼c cash; 30¼@30½c August; 30c September. Rye active but lower at 52c. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Pork—$10 25@10 35. Lard strong; $6 25 asked; $6 20 bid. Bulkmeats higher; car lots cribs $4 90; clear $5 05@5 10. Bacon scarce, firm and higher; cribs $5 40@5 45; clear $5 65. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 110,000 bushels; oats, 38,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, none.

New Orleans—JUNE 18.—Flour dull; holders anxious to realize; quoted: superfine $4 00; double $4 90@5 00; treble $5 25@5 75; high grades $5 85@6 25. Corn quiet at 51@54c. Oats quietand weak at 40c. Cornmeal dull at $2 40. Hay quiet; ordinary $15 00; prime $17 00; choice $20 00. Pork in fair demand at $10 75. Lard scarce and firm; tierce $7 00@7 25; kegs $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, packed, $4 25; clear rib $5 00; clear sides $5 25. Bacon quiet; shoulders $4 62½; clear rib $5 89½; clear $6 00. Sugar cured hams in good demand; canvassed $7 50@10 50, as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 08. Coffee quiet; Rio cargos, ordinary to prime, 11@15c. Sugar—Demand light but holders firm; inferior to good common 6c; common to good common 6⅜@6⅝c; yellow clarified 7@7¼c. Molasses quiet; fermenting 24@30c; common 25c; fair 28c. Rice in good demand at fair prices; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¾@8c. Bran dull at 75c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium; sterling exchange—bankers' bills 488½.

Boston—JUNE 18.—Flour quiet; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common to extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $4 00@5 75; winter wheat firm; Ohio and Michigan $3 75@3 80; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process superior wheat $6 00@8 50; winter $6 00@7 50. Corn—Demand moderate; mixed and yellow 46½@48c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white 43@45c; No. 2 white 40@40½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 39@39½c. Rye nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,300 barrels; corn, 135,000 bushels; wheat, 900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 188 barrels; corn, 40,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—JUNE 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 06¾; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 00¼; June $1 00¼; July 97⅝c; August 92½c; No. 3 do. 79¾@80¼c; No. 4 do. 74½@75½c; rejected 61@62c. Corn easier and lower; No. 2, 36c. Oats steady; No. 2 32¼c. Rye quiet; No. 1 53½c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring 65c. Provisions firm and higher. Mess pork quiet at $9 85 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 25. Live hogs firm at $3 60@3 80. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 69,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,300 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JUNE 18.—Cotton dull and lower 12¼c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat heavy; red $1 12@1 15. Corn quiet at 38@38¼c. Oats steady and firm at 33@35c. Rye in fair demand at 60c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet; jobbing $10 50. Lard scarce and firm; current make $6 20. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders at $3 80; short rib $4 95 buyer June; $4 97½@5 00 seller July; short clear $5 15. Bacon scarce and firm at $4 25, $5 25@5 50. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 01. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady with a fair demand at 62c.

Toledo—JUNE 18.—Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, cash, $1 12½ asked; $1 12 bid; June $1 11; July $1 03½; No. 2 red Wabash, cash, $1 14½; June $1 14; July $1 02⅞; August $1 00⅝. Corn and oats nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—JUNE 18.—Wool firm; manufacturers are not disposed to respond to the high prices now asked in the interior; new wool arriving freely; Ohio nominal at 37½@42c. Wisconsin and Michigan combings and delaines 34@38c; Kentucky 34c.

Philadelphia—JUNE 17. — Wool — Demand active and buoyant; arriving freely and meeting with prompt sales; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above, 38@40c; X, 38@40c; medium, 42@43c; coarse, 37@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 35@36c; medium 40@43c; coarse, 37@38c; combing, washed, 40@42c; unwashed, 30@33½c; Canada combing 40c; fine unwashed 25@26c; coarse and medium unwashed 30@33½c; tub washed 40@42c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1879.

CATTLE.

The market during the past six days has not been as active as might be expected, and there has been no material change in prices. Among the offerings was an increased number of grassers, mostly from Ohio counties. About sixteen cars were from Chicago, and they, as well as other cattle made little money for their owners who were obliged to sell them below cost including freightage. The ruling quotations are prime $4 75@5 00; fair to good, $4 25@4 75; common, $4 00@4 25.

SHEEP.

There has been a good demand for sheep since our last report until to-day when it fell off somewhat owing to heavy receipts. Prices have advanced somewhat. Among the sales made during the past day or two were the following: 1 car good, 95 lbs (from Washington county, Pa.,) at $4 25; 2 do fair, 95 lbs, at $4 06; 1 do do good, 88 lbs, $3 95; 1 do do, prime, 95 lbs, $4 12½; 1 do prime, 100 lbs Ohios, at $4 30; 1 do fair, 80 lbs, do $3 72½; 1 do common, 84 lbs (St. Louis), at $3 12½. Lambs may be quoted at $4 50@5 50@6 00, according to quality.

HOGS.

The market for hogs continues fair. On Saturday the demand was very good and prices advanced but this far this week the demand has diminished, receipts have increased, and prices have been slightly reduced. We quote Philadelphia hogs $4 00@4 05; Yorkers, $3 75@3 85.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 16, 1879.

CATTLE.

The market was rather slow to-day. The Chicago cattle, of which the supply largely consisted, cost more than those from the same point last Monday, on account of advance freight rates and owners lost money. The market was unsatisfactory. Sales were made, in a retail way, at $5 50 to $5 85, for prime to choice beeves; $5 00@5 25 for good and $4 00@4 50 for common to fair. Cattle weighing 1,200 to 1,300, fat and smooth, were more sought after than any other kind, and brought the highest prices. The number of country or grassers was larger than at any time this year, and they went off slowly, butchers generally preferring corn fed. Bulls sold at $3 00@3 60. Veals higher and scarce; quotable at $4 50@5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts were much larger than on last Monday and the market was, in consequence, slow and prices lower. Sellers nearly all reported the market as having been a very unsatisfactory one, although there were but very few, if any, left over unsold. Sheep sold at 3¼@4¼c and lambs at 4½@6c, according to quality.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was light and there was not much doing. Sales were made at 3¾@4c gross.

New York—JUNE 18.—Beeves—Fresh offerings 3,930. Market opened late under a pressure on the part of butchers for concessions, but became active and firm before the close. When selling rates were quite up to the closing mark on Monday, excepting 4 cars light Cherokee cattle at 7¼c, the extreme range was 8@10c, with less than 50 head sold for more than 9¾c or under 8½c. Exporters used 550 head at 9¼@9¾c. Shipments, all alive, 174 head.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 7,500 head; sheep scarce and firm at full prices at 3½@5¼c for poor to prime; lambs more than plenty and dull and lower at 4¾@6¼c for southern and western. Exporters are paying 5¼@5¼ for all good sheep offered and would pay more for choice wethers.

Swine—Receipts for two days 10,600 head; none for sale alive; nominal value $4 00@4 20 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis—JUNE 18.—Cattle in fair demand and higher; good to choice heavy shipping steers $4 80@5 00; do light $4 50@4 80 native butchers' steers $4 50@5 25; cows and heifers $2 50@3 40; grass Indiana $2 50@3 50; do Texans $2 25@3 15; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 130 head.

Hogs easier but in good demand; Yorkers to Baltimores $3 50@3 60; smooth heavy $3 65@3 75; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

Sheep quiet; fair to choice $2 75@3 75; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 300 head.

Buffalo—JUNE 18.—Cattle—Receipts 2,669 head; market in good demand and prices a shade lower; best shippers' steers $4 70@5 00; good $4 40@4 60; butchers' and medium grades shippers' $4 10@4 30; fair light butchers' $3 75@4 00; good butchers' heifers $3 75@4 00; do cows $3 25@3 50; common butchers' stuff $2 00@3 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,700 head; market firm; active demand; offerings light; better feeling on best grades; fair to good clipped sheep $3 75@4 00; best heavy for exporters $5 00@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,945 head; market active and higher only owing to light supply; Yorkers $4 10@4 15; no heavy offering.

Chicago—JUNE 18.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market opened slow and weak, strengthend and closed strong; all sold; mixed packing $3 65@3 80; light bacon $3 10; heavy $3 75@3 85; choice heavy $3 85@3 90.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 2,400 head; best grades in better demand and others easy; exports 5,520 head; medium to good $4 30@4 65; butchers' a shade lower; steers $3 00@3 80, cows $2 00@3 25; bulls and scrubby cows $1 75@2 40; Texans dull and lower at $2 20@3 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market unchanged at $3 00@4 90.

Cincinnati—JUNE 18. — Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; common $3 00@3 55; light $3 60@3 80; packing $3 70@3 90; butchers' $3 90@4 00. Receipts, 2,068 head. Shipments, 268 head.

Watertown—JUNE 17.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 634 head.. Market firm and considerable business in shipping western cattle, choice $7 25; extra $6 50@7 00; first quality $6 00@6 25; second $5 00@5 50; third $4 00@4 75.

Swine—Western fat live $7 50@7 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,173 head last week's prices sustained trade in lambs slightly improved; shipment of western sheep heavy; sales in lots at $2 75@3 75 each; extra $4 00@6 00; sheared sheep 3½@5¼c; spring lambs 7@9c.

Baltimore, JUNE 16.—Beef cattle—Market more active; very best, $5 00@5 37½; first quality, $4 00@5 00; medium, $3 37½@4 00; ordinary, $3 00@3 75; most sales at $4 37½@5 12½; receipts, 1,793 head; sales, 1,015 head.

Swine—Market more active; fully 25c higher; receipts, 5,142; quotations, $4 75 5 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,553 head Sheep, $3 50@4 50; lambs, $4 00@6 00

Dry Goods.

The market is firm and in several fabrics are tending upward. Trade is good considering the season but great activity is not anticipated until the early fall business sets in. Prices have changed in only a few articles noted below, with our last report. We give quotations as follows:

Following are the latest quotations.

COTTON FLANNELS.

	Brn.	Bl'd.		Brn.	Bl'd.
Ellerton HHH	20¾	22½	Nashau XXX	15	16½
do W H	19	21	do XX	12½	13½
do W N	15	17	do AA	11½	12¾
do H	15	17	do X	9½	10¾
do N	13½	14	do A	8½	10
do Q	11½	13	do B	7¾	8¾
do P	10	11¼	do T	6½	7½
do O	9½	10½	do H	6	7
do S	8½	9½	Tremont D	6½	7¼
do T	9	10	do H	7½	8½
do V	7	8	do P	8	9
do C L	6½	7½	do T	8½	10
Hamilton L	6¼	7¼	do A	10	11½
do R	6¾	7¾	do Y	10	11½
do K F	7¼	8¼	do N	10½	12
do F st'd	10	11	do XX	12½	14
do X	11	12	do XXX	13½	15
do XX	12	13	do XXXX	15	17